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SEALS TRAINED TO CUT MINES ADRIFF.

A DAY IN A HOUSE OF WONDERS.

(By EUGENE LYONS, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Moscow.—The home of Vladimir Leonidovich Durov—for two generations Russia's most successful animal trainer, circus clown and animal psychologist—is literally a house of wonders. A visit there resolves itself into a protracted series of exclamations.

Although it is partly a zoo, partly a museum, at once a scientific laboratory and a circus training ground, "home" is the appropriate word to describe it. The animals which fill the place, from the trained rats to the performing elephant and camel, are almost as much a part of the household as Durov, his wife and their daughter.

Soaring Eagles.

Each of the animals is in its own way domesticated, obedient to Durov as head of the house and on familiar terms with the other inmates. From Durov down it seems just one family of living creatures.

His eagles soar freely over Moscow and return home in time for dinner. The barking of his dogs is not mere barking; it is in a fundamental "sense" conversation, because Durov understands their language and "barks" responses.

A ferocious-looking wildcat, is busy "mothering" a tiny mouse. Nearly an ordinary house cat is playing lovingly with a brood of rats; they clamber all over her and nestle up in her fur to sleep.

A prowling wolf, not only does not attack a ram put into his cage but cowers in terror at the ram's approach. The ram in its turn is aware of his power over the wolf, chases him around the cage and butts him playfully. It's a generous-hearted ram though and does not actually hurt his ancient enemy now that their roles are reversed.

Seals and a baby walrus respond to Durov and his assistants with almost human understanding. The huge bear earns his keep by operating a machine which pumps water for the other animals. Birds take all the joy out of hunting by running towards the gun and perching on its muzzle as soon as it is fired. Foxes spread carpets for other animals to show their tricks on. The camel waltzes, lions and tigers play house, even the porcupine does stunts.

Run of the House.

Lola, the four-year old chimpanzee, has the run of the house. She took an intimate and noisy interest in the United Press interview, smoked a friendly cigarette with the correspondent and proudly showed him a sample of her first efforts in penmanship. Female vanity is apparently Lola's principal vice, if vice it be. She primped in front of a mirror repeatedly, stuck combs into her hair, tried on hats and gloves, and spent her spare moments twisting the hair on her body with a curling iron.

A hospitable dog found matches for our smoke and did other little

jobs around the house as intelligently, and certainly more willingly, than most servants.

A catalogue of the wonders and curiosities in this house would fill a book—has, in fact, filled several written by Durov and others. The few examples already cited will suffice to convey the tone and spirit of this modern Noah's ark where fish, flesh and fowl of nearly every species live a busy co-ordinated life.

An Extraordinary Man.

The most extraordinary thing in this extraordinary house, however, is Durov himself. He has more than 30 years of work with animals behind him and, still robust at 68, a great many active years before him. Of medium height and stocky build, with bushy gray hair, large magnetic eyes and a warm mustache, he radiates good nature and confidence. Something of the influence which he exercises over animals is felt even by humans who come in contact with him.

A schoolboy incident which scared his heart and mind led Vladimir Durov to devote his life to animals, won for Russia its most famous circus performer and for science one of the most successful students of animal psychology.

"How did you come to take up your rather unusual profession?" the correspondent asked.

For a long minute Durov hesitated. We could almost see him reaching back, back to boyhood days more than half a century ago and we sensed that the memory evoked was not a pleasant one. Finally he said:

"I committed a horrible crime against an animal and have been trying ever since to atone for it. Then he told the astounding story. He was 13 years old and attending a military academy for the best families in Moscow. The Durovs have a rich history and the name appears again and again in the annals of Russia.

Story of the Crime.

There were two dogs on the school grounds, one belonging to the boys and the other to a servant. One, perhaps through jealousy, the servant scolded the boys' pet with hot water. A meeting of the indignant schoolboys followed in which it was solemnly decided to avenge their pet by hanging the servant's dog.

Lots were drawn as to who should execute the sentence. Young Durov was among those boys. Little did he realize, as he put his hand into the hat, that in drawing the lot he was settling his own rather than the dog's fate. He drew the marked slip.

He proceeded light-heartedly enough with his task. In the back of the school he fixed a noose around the dog's neck, threw the loose end of the rope over the branch of a tree and pulled hard. At that moment, as the dog began to choke, he realized with a sense of horror which he has never for-

gotten that he was committing murder.

His companions were looking on. He could not publicly confess his sudden terror at his own act. In a panic he pulled harder, then let go. The dog fell to earth with a thud, strangled but apparently still alive.

"It's suffering! Kill it quickly, someone, kill it!" the boy Durov screamed.

Fledgling Eyes.

No one stirred, so he picked up a stone himself to end the job. As he threw it he caught a glimpse of the dog's eyes staring at him, pleading and questioning. He flinched as the stone left his hand, and suffered a nervous breakdown which put him in a sick-bed for weeks. In his illness the eyes haunted him.

"They were human eyes and not animal eyes," Durov recounted. "I knew the question that was in them as clearly as if it had been spoken in words. 'Why are you hurting me?' they asked. 'What did I do to you? Why?' Everywhere I saw those eyes. The eyes of nurses, doctors, members of my own family were just like those pleading dog's eyes. They kept asking the harrowing question."

"A week or so later the dog suddenly walked into my room. The stone had not killed him and he had recovered from the strangulation. He came to my bed and licked my hands. I looked deeply into his eyes and I knew that he remembered everything, remembered and forgave me."

"But I did not forgive myself. In those crucial weeks I realized that animals feel joy and sorrow, that they are trying hard to understand us and only need our help. I decided to give all my life to them and I have been doing so."

As the years were on and he became more expert in understanding and directing animals of all sorts, he decided that the best way to reach the public was through his passion for entertainment. He entered the world of the circus, but with a mind that was at the same time directed towards science.

He knows animals of all sorts perhaps more intimately than any other living person in the world to-day. One must watch him in their company to realize the extent of his understanding and sympathy for them. He is head of the Russian society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and takes a leading part in ameliorating the living conditions of various type of animals.

At the same time he is not vaguely sentimental about them. He treats all living creatures as a realist. Humanity holds first place in his affections and lower animal life must yield to the needs of higher. He seems to have no objections to the eating of meat or to the hunting and breeding of animals for their fur.

Diary of Coming Events

To-day.

(September 3.)

Water Polo: Chinese "B" v. V.R.C. "A" 8.00 a.m. "A" v. K.O.S.B. "B" 8.30 p.m. Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Toront's Roosters," 7.15 and 9.30 p.m. "Freedom of the Press."

World Theatre: "Hot Heels." Star Theatre: "Corsican Love." Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 9.01 a.m. and 10.27 p.m.; Low: 2.17 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Antenor), 6 p.m.

Wednesday.

(September 4.) H.K. Hockey Club annual meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m. Water Polo: Royal Navy v. V.R.C. "B" 8.30 p.m. Concert: Royal Naval Canteen, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Toront's Roosters," 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

"Freedom of the Press."

World Theatre: "Hot Heels." Star Theatre: "Corsican Love."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 9.33 a.m. and 10.51 p.m.; Low: 3.05 a.m. and 4.24 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Vancouver, B.C. (Emp. of Asia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.

(September 5.) Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "Toront's Roosters," 7.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Show People."

World Theatre: "Gigolo" at 5.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Mark of Plum." Chinese picture, at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m. Star Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady."

Tides:—High: 10.42 a.m. and 11.14 p.m.; Low: 3.52 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.

Friday.

(September 6.) First Day of Rabi-ul-akhir. Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m. Chinese A.A. Athletic Meeting, North Point.

Queen's Theatre: "Toront's Roosters," 7.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Show People."

World Theatre: "Gigolo" at 5.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Mark of Plum." Chinese picture, at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

Star Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady." Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(September 7.) Chinese Association Athletic Meeting, North Point. Golf: Captain's Cup, Hong Kong.

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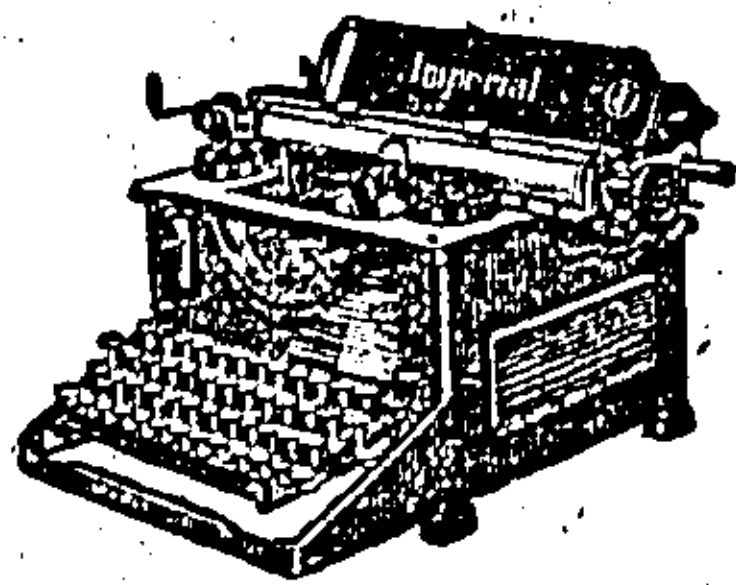
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ARMY OF OCCUPATION AT COBLENZ.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN SPIKED HELMETS.

EVACUATION AND ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

[By RALPH HEINZEN, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

Coblentz. — The week before Christmas, in 1918, I marched into Coblentz as part of the American Army of Occupation under General Henry T. Allen. It should have been like coming back home, but amazement awaited my return to-day for Coblentz glittered in the morning sun from the million reflections of thousands of steel-pointed helmets which seemed to fill the streets.

Coblentz is the only spot in the occupied Rhineland where German uniforms, other than those of the police, can be worn. And advantage is certainly taken of that ruling. My arrival coincided with that of the national federation of firemen who gathered here for the annual convention.

A Nerve Centre.

The fireman back in any American town is a calm looking fellow in blue serge, but not so the German firemen. These visiting firemen were decked out in Prussian uniforms, over which rode the "Pickelhauben," pointed helmets such as souvenir hunters among the American doughboys hunted back in 1918. Quite a few of the visiting firemen even adorned themselves with swords, although I have yet to see my first sword-wearing American fire laddie. Most of them had rows upon rows of ribbons and medals, and not a few sported the iron cross.

Before the firemen trooped here in all their glory, the Catholic students came in spiked helmets, and I understand that as soon as the debris of the fireman's convention has been cleared away, more patriotic organisations will be on their way.

Coblentz is the nerve centre of Nationalist manifestations on the Rhine. Largely because of the rule permitting the wearing of uniforms, but also because since the American departure, Coblentz is a stamping ground of three forces, British, French and Belgian without any one really having charge of the area, this place has become a parade ground of German super-patriots.

An Allied Bodyguard.

The Inter-Allied High Commission of Rhineland Territory sits here, with an Allied bodyguard. But there are so few Allied uniforms to be seen that you have to walk five or ten blocks before you see a soldier. German police really run the town, and the Germans and Allies co-operate in its government. Cordial relations are plainly visible.

Coblentz never forgets the American occupation, and five hundred German brides from in and around Coblentz now living in America keep alive the ties. The place does not look the same as in the few years following 1918 when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled over Ehrenbreitstein. The townsfolk will tell you that they were lucky to have drawn the Americans, who did not stay long, and paved the town with gold while they stayed.

The American doughboy on duty in Coblentz drew more than a dollar a day, and he spent even more than he drew. The French poilu makes five cents a day and he saves half of it. Coblentz would never grow rich off French occupation.

But the German resident of Coblentz feels that he must be an arch-patriot for spite. He is certainly more patriotic now than he has ever been, or probably ever will be again after the foreign troops pull out.

In the Lowlands.

In the lowlands where the Moselle joins the Rhine stands an enormous equestrian statue of Kaiser Wilhelm. American doughboys from the Army of Occupation remember it well.

On the back of the statue is the sculptured phrase: "Never will the Fatherland perish if you stay united and faithful."

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA IN 24 HOURS!

London. — Sir Elliott Roe, pioneer aviator and manufacturer, expresses the opinion that within 50 years it will be possible to fly to Australia in 24 hours.

"This is only the beginning of aviation achievement," he said. "Within 50 years a flight from England to Australia under 24 hours will be commonplace. Machines will be able to travel at

It would be hard to estimate how many times that sermon has been repeated during recent years. "Occupied" Germans swear allegiance to the "Free" Germans of the East bank, and vice versa. To-day when evacuation is only a matter of a few weeks, the patriotic manifestations double and treble.

Some persons pretend to be nervous over the possibility of a clash when the troops leave, but anyone who knows the German character knows that the minute the troops leave Prussian troops will move in and all disorder will be nipped.

But the Rhinelanders dream only of the day when the tricolour will be hoisted down, atop Ehrenbreitstein, and the German flag run up over the fort in which so many Alsatians and Lorrainians were kept because of their Francophile sentiments during the war.

No Plans Made.

"Have you made your plans for the evacuation of this zone in 1930?" I asked a high official of the High Commission.

"Absolutely none," he replied. "The Allies will get together and fix a time for the evacuation, and we have only to execute the order they will give us. For the present, there are only movements of troops within zones, replacing of regiments by new outfits from the rear, but absolutely no orders for evacuation, even partial, have been given."

Municipal officials fear a period of economic depression when the Allied troops leave, but contend that the Berlin Government will have a plan to meet the situation. During the absence of the Burgo-master, I asked another high official at the city hall whether Coblentz had benefited or lost by ten years of occupation.

"Undoubtedly there has been a flow of French, American, British and Belgian gold, but our economic activities have definitely slowed recently, and we are faced with an unemployment problem," I was told.

"Before the war there were great arsenals in the Rhineland, occupying thousands of men, but since the Rhineland has been demilitarised those men are jobless. The Reich will aid us to meet our deficits if necessary."

They had no explanation why the subvention of the municipal theatre of Coblentz had been increased, in spite of budget difficulties, from 33,000 gold marks in 1913 to 330,000 gold marks in 1929. This theatre produces only the most soul-stirring patriotic plans and nationalistic masterpieces, and may have had much to do with keeping patriotism running high.

The Favourite Anthem.

It would be a safe estimate that "Deutschland Uber Alles" is sung and played in Coblentz fifty times a day. You can hear it here more often than any place else in the Empire. The orchestras of the cafes and open-air drinking places along the Rhine banks arouse enthusiasm by playing the national anthem between every two waltzes.

In the public bandstands it is played five times during the evening's programme, and every passenger boat that slides down the Rhine has its little German band which alternates "Deutschland Uber Alles" with other old favourites.

Coblentz has the good fortune to be seated on one of the most beautiful bends of any river in the world, but the residents have little thought for natural beauty. In their frenzy of patriotism they have painted on the rocks of the beautiful mount atop which straddles Ehrenbreitstein, "Wir wollen einen freien Rhein." "We want a Free Rhine."

Between the patriotic plastering of mountainsides, the constant booming of the same hymn and the almost daily parades of spiked helmets, Coblentz has greatly changed from the quiet bourg, almost French in its architecture, which the Americans took over ten years ago.

tremendous speeds in the upper atmosphere, all flying at an altitude which aeroplanes to-day only reach with difficulty. Aeroplanes will travel like rockets at 400 miles an hour.

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ITALY AND U.S. TARIFFS.

WIDE DISCUSSION IN ROME.

MANY PROTESTS RAISED IN PRESS.

[United Press.]

Rome. — The bill for increasing America's customs tariffs has been widely discussed here, as was to be expected, and may be said to have formed the sensational item of debate in the economic and political columns of the Italian Press ever since the scheme was mooted.

The increase on the duties on foreign exports to the United States proposed by the measure has evoked the liveliest protest in the Press, and even the hint of government action in the form of some kind of reprisal.

Economic Loss.

With regard to Press comment, the editor-in-chief of the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* wrote recently:—

"The new tariff cannot leave Italy indifferent, as it means curtailment of important Italian exports to the United States and the loss of hundreds of millions of lire to Italy's economy. The measure creates a gloomy outlook for Italy's trade balance. The only reply open to us will be to reduce our imports from the United States, principally in the field of automobiles and agricultural machinery."

Further articles suggest a policy of substitution in the matter of essential imports, such as wheat, cotton, oil, and agricultural machinery, a great demand for the latter of which has sprung up here owing to the Duce's extensive "integral land reclamation" policy.

Canada's Gain?

"Will it pay the United States to risk the progressive loss of Italy's market, which is fourth in order of importance among the markets of Europe?" the paper asks and goes on to suggest Italy should substitute American grain with Canadian or Argentine, and that she should obtain her cotton from India and Egypt, at the same time procuring oil from Roumania and Russia.

The latter portion of the suggestion is perhaps somewhat futile, as a large part of the oil supplies from Roumania and Russia is already controlled by the big international trusts, the Americans included.

The most significant answer to the increased American customs tariff is to be seen in the speech which the Finance Minister Mosconi delivered in the Chamber on June 18. The minister stated that Italy was considering whether or not a revision of her customs tariffs was advisable or not with the view of better protecting herself. Meanwhile, the Press here continues to urge the government to strengthen Italy's trade protection measures to the furthest limits of safety.

Automobile Club.

A proposal put before the government and public by the Italian Royal Automobile Club is symptomatic of the feeling aroused here by the increased American customs tariffs.

The Royal Automobile Club has proposed that the government should give the names for publication in the newspapers of all those Italians who buy American cars. These purchasers of American cars should, the club suggests, be stigmatised as "bad Italians" inasmuch as they use products of a country which is preparing to hit Italian industry hard.

The Royal Automobile Club has just issued a *communiqué*, some three weeks after its first proposal, in which it states that its suggestion has met with great approval among the motoring public of Italy, and it promises shortly further details showing that the campaign to boycott American automobiles will be productive of good results.

The permission allowing foreign firms to maintain automobile assembly plants in Italy has also become the subject of discussion here, and a section of the Press urges that this be prohibited in future. This proposal is aimed chiefly at Ford's big assembly plant at Trieste.

A Political Result.

It is generally recognized that the whole question, though apparently economic, shows every likelihood of developing a political side, which is obviously inherent in it. It has been suggested in the Italian Press that the revised American tariffs may be the cause of practically a universal tariff revision in Europe and South and Central America.

It is also considered likely that the new American tariffs will tend to accelerate the movement for economic unity in the British Commonwealth.

The reaction in other European countries is being watched here, and the speech of Dr. Strassmann on June 25, is quoted with approval. Strassmann on this occasion said, "a time will come when France and Germany, and probably other European countries, will find themselves obliged to follow a common path owing to the competition coming from a certain quarter which hits them all hard."

It is evident that the reaction hitherto aroused here by America's customs tariffs revision is likely to be even more marked when, as seems certain, the measure passes the Senate.

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"I had eczema on my hands and arms for twelve months. It broke out in a rash and the affected parts were swollen. I could not put my hands in water without pain, and the irritation was dreadful. I could not sleep on account of it. I tried other remedies but none of them did much good. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it purchased more, which healed me in three months." (Signed) Mrs. E. Collier, Viner Cottage, London Rd., Windlesham, Surrey, Eng.

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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"How's the new country club?"
"Not bad! They serve the best
50 cent dinner in this section for
\$2."

Young Bride: "I didn't accept
Harry the first time he proposed."
Her Rival: "No, dear; you
weren't there."

"How'll you have your rescue?"
wheeled the coast guard.
"Fried," replied the captain of
the ship in distress.

"Hallo, Smith, I hear you've
got married. Really, old boy, I
had no idea you intended to marry
that little widow!"
"Neither had I. The idea was
hers!"

Papa Kangaroo: "Where's the
baby, dear?"
Mother Kangaroo (feeling in her
pockets): "Now, that's funny.
Guess I must have left it in my
other clothes."

"Did you tell her when you pro-
posed that you weren't worthy of
her? That always makes a good
impression."
"Well, I was going to. But she
told me so first."

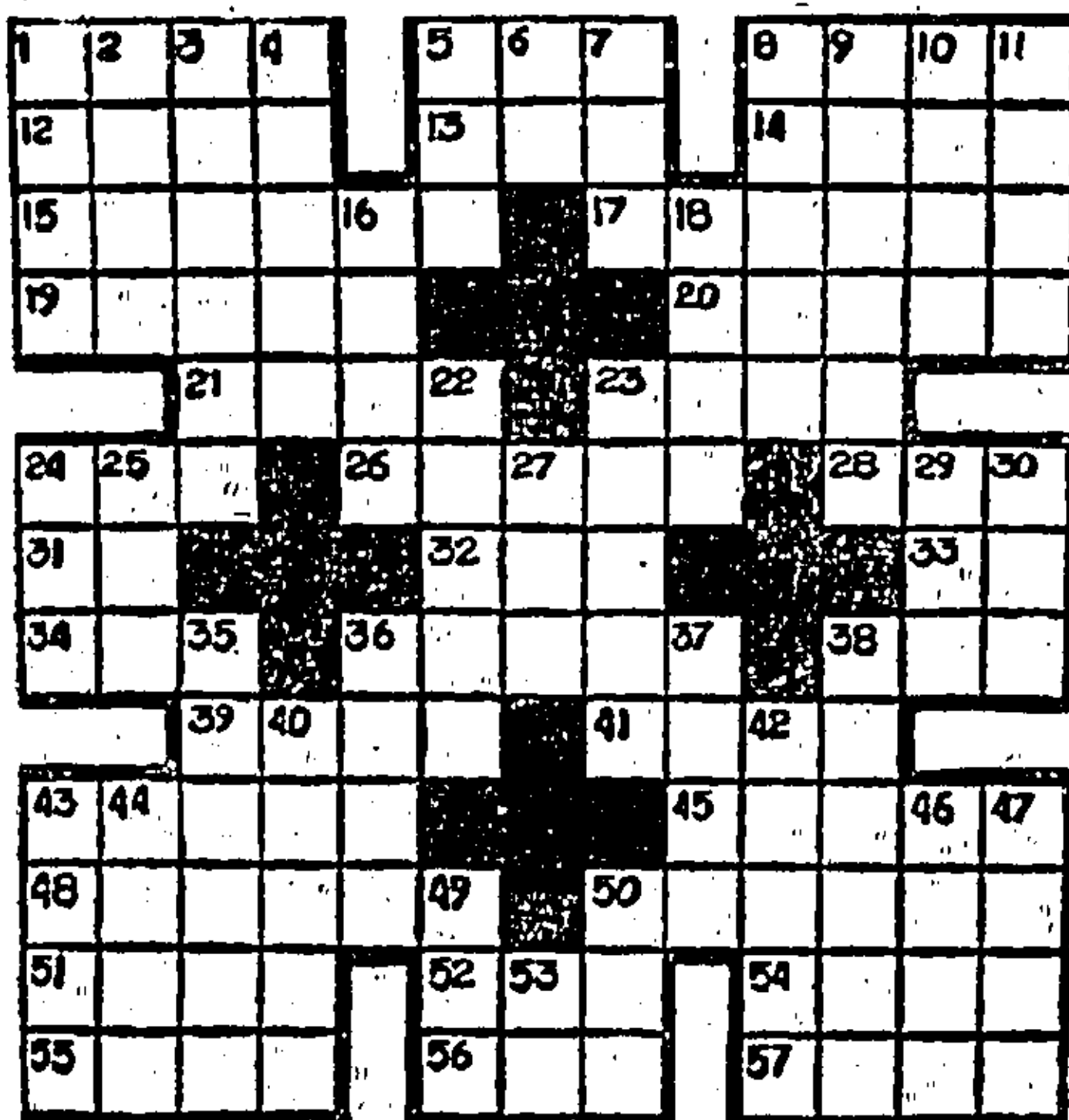
Loving Wife: "Now that you
are ruined, Henry, I will disclose
my secret. For years I have been
saying up, and now (pouring a
shower of silver coins into his hat)
"this may tide you over."
Husband: "Oh, my darling, how
did you manage to do it?"
Wife: "Every time you said an
unkind thing to me I put a shilling
into a box."

A young man took his grand-
mother to see a play in which the
language was so fearful. Oaths,
blasphemy and bad words of all
kinds left the audience agape after
each act.

The old lady was alternately
horrified and fascinated. After
the second act she bent down to
search for something under her
seat.

"What are you looking for,
Granny?" said the young man.
"My darned programme!" she
replied.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—To avoid.
- 2.—Damp.
- 3.—Dull heavy sound.
- 4.—Narrow road.
- 5.—A malt liquor.
- 6.—A rodent.
- 7.—Places of worship.
- 8.—Citizen of Doris.
- 9.—To fret.
- 10.—Girl's toys.
- 11.—Employs.
- 12.—Article of attire.
- 13.—Golfers' mound.
- 14.—To part.
- 15.—To plunge.
- 16.—Conjunction.
- 17.—Gratuity.
- 18.—Musical note.
- 19.—Loutish person.
- 20.—Greek poet.
- 21.—Corded cloth.
- 22.—Black.
- 23.—Metal vein.
- 24.—A fruit.
- 25.—Girl's name.
- 26.—Dodged.
- 27.—To strip.
- 28.—Pipe.
- 29.—Australian bird.
- 30.—To give out.
- 31.—Winter vehicle.
- 32.—To marry.
- 33.—Places.

Vertical.

- 1.—Cabbage.
- 2.—Ring over saint's portrait.
- 3.—Faithless.
- 4.—Approaches.
- 5.—Part of "to be."
- 6.—Spanish article.
- 7.—To spread for drying.
- 8.—To pulsate.
- 9.—Saluted.
- 10.—Russian mountains.
- 11.—Lairs.

Sporting Mother (to son):
"Well, 'ow many goals did you
kick to-day?"
Son: "Three—an' I reckon if I
adn't been wearing your old boots,
I'd have kicked six!"

Poet (excitedly, to landlady):
"Mrs. Jones, I've sold my poem
called 'Ode to a Fair Lady'!"
Landlady: "Have you? Well,
you'd be better at writing one cal-
led 'Ode to a Landlady'!"

"I'm sorry, sir, but the presi-
dent of the firm says that he's 'not
in' to salesmen."
"Well," observed the caller,
"please present my compliments,
and tell him I haven't called."

Bachelor: "Let me shake your
hand, old boy. This is one of the
happiest days of your life."
Groom-to-Be: "You're too pre-
vious. I'm not to be married un-
til to-morrow."
Bachelor: "Well!"

"Tommy, pick that apple up
near the garden gate, you naughty
boy. It might tempt a poor,
hungry tramp to steal it!"
"That's just what I want, mo-
ther," answered Tommy. "I've
scooped the inside out, and filled
it with pepper."

"The last time I gave you
money," said the old lady, "you
promised you wouldn't walk
straight into a public-house and
spend it."

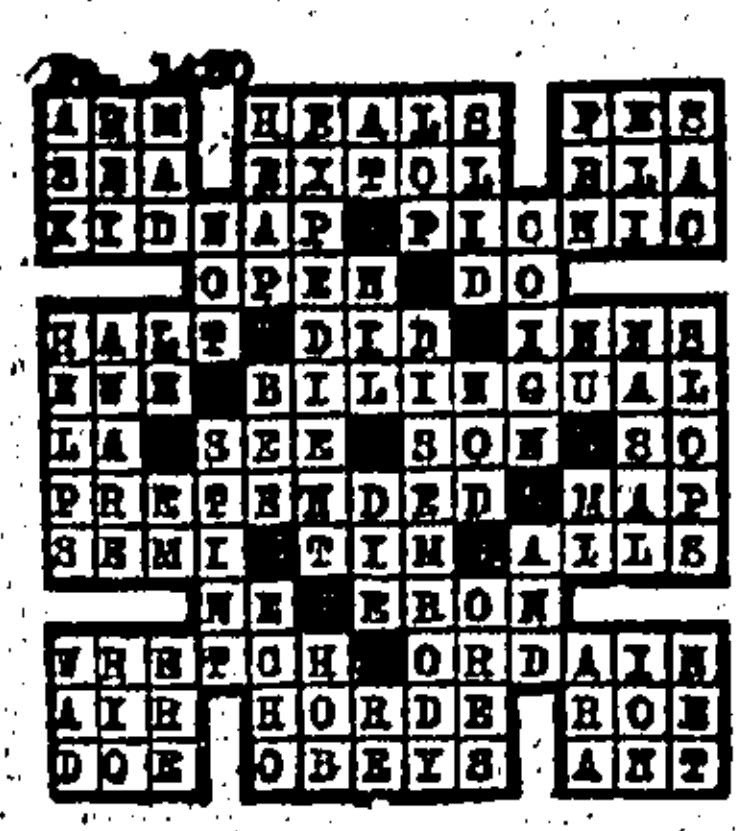
"That's right, lady," said the
tramp.
"Well, as soon as you got the
money you did."
Lady: "don't you know the
difference between a walk and a
sprint?"

Colton tells of the head of a cer-
tain college at Oxford who, on be-
ing asked by a stranger what was
the motto of the arms of that
school, told him "Dominus
illuminatio mea" (the Lord is my
light).

But he also candidly informed
the inquirer that in his private
opinion an appropriate addition
might be found in these words,
"Aristoteles mea tenebra" (Ari-
stotle is my darkness).

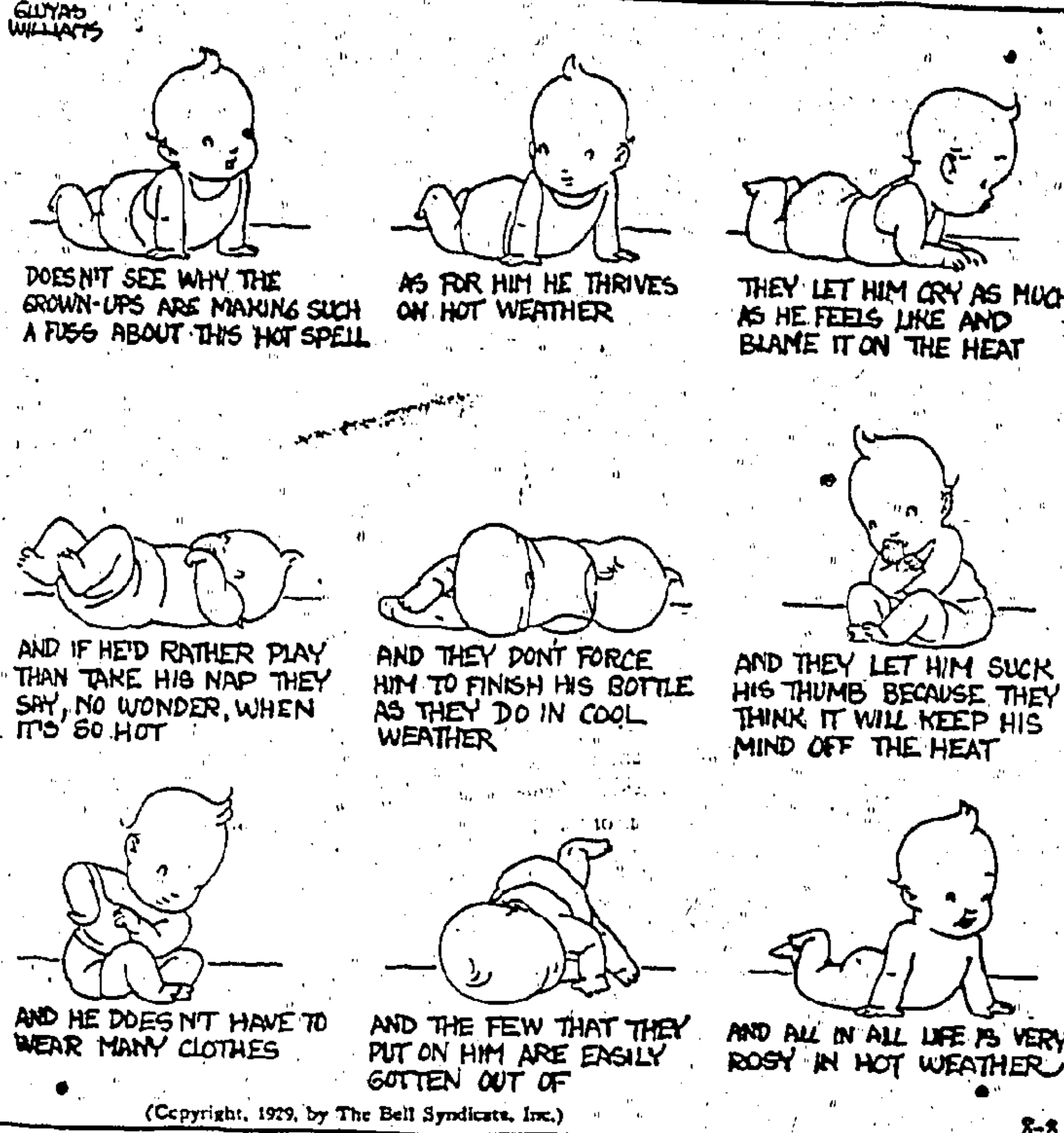
This puzzle took 24 minutes to
solve. See how long it will take you
to solve it.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SNAPSHOTS OF A BABY IN HOT WEATHER

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

ANOTHER HENLEY DEAD-HEAT.

The verdict of the enthusiasts who
braved the weather at Henley re-
cently, and saw some of the most
amazing races, this classic meeting
has ever provided, was that it was
one of the great days in the history
of the Royal Regatta.

In the first place, a new chapter
of rowing history was written when
two consecutive races ended in a
dead-heat.

It is many years since there was
a dead-heat at Henley, but Argonaut
R.C., the best eight in Canada, con-
tributed to an achievement that has
no precedent—a tie in the Grand
Challenge Cup. They met London
R.C.—one of Britain's best crews,
and rowed behind them most of the
way; not much behind, but never-
theless just far enough away to be
in danger of defeat.

With a mile completed London
were comfortably ahead, and it
seemed to be all over, but the
Canadians made one of the greatest
efforts ever seen, gained an inch
at a time, and just caught London
on the post with their last desperate
effort. Both crews were nearly
rowed out, and the Argonaut stroke
was on the verge of collapse.

The heat was rowed again at the
end of the day, and there was
(Continued on next column.)

THE SAN SEBASTIAN GRAND NATIONAL.

The National Flying Club San
Sebastian race—the Grand National
of pigeon racing—proved a brilliant
success, more than 400 birds being
timed in the day after liberation.
It is not possible to give any official
result, yet, owing to the wide area
covered by the race, but Mr. L.
Gilbert, the secretary, states the
first two will be W. B. Reeve, of
Wickham Market, velocity 1092, and
F. W. Marriott, of Salfrey, 1017.

The Lord Dewart trophy for the
best two nominated birds will prob-
ably be won by Mr. J. J. Marsh,
Donnington, near Rotherham, York
700 miles, with velocities of 917 and
907.

Mr. Marriott's performance is a
noteworthy one, as he was within
an ace of winning his third San
Sebastian race. He has already
won two King's Cups on the north
road, and two on the south.

almost a repetition of the previous
result. London leading all the way
and being overhauled towards the
finish, but passing the judge a quar-
ter of a length ahead, in 7mins.
5secs.—the best time and one of the
greatest races at this year's regatta.

WINCHESTER GAMES.

Pay-Comdr. R. E. Worthington,
the holder of the challenge cup,
was the only representative of the
Navy left in the men's singles in the
Winchester lawn tennis tournament.
In the fourth round he defeated
Comdr. C. Copping by 7-5, 6-3.
Comdr. P. F. Glover was beaten by
Capt. H. S. L. Barclay after a good
match by 6-4, 8-6. Mrs. M. B.
Reckitt, Miss E. Hemmatt, Mrs.
MacLeod, and Mrs. S. C. Humfrey
are the last four in the women's
singles.

BLAZING SPEED BOAT THRILL.

Three speed-boat enthusiasts
are imperilled by sea mishaps,
idle crowds of holiday-makers
watched breathless. Two occupants
of the Show Boat jumped into the
sea just in time to save themselves
when the craft burst into flames
while on a demonstration trip at
Clacton. The craft was between
the jetty and the pier when, it is
believed, the petrol tank exploded.
Boatsmen immediately put out the
rescue and picked up the passen-
gers, both men, as the sank.

A speed-boat taking part in a
race at Brighton Regatta capsized
and pitched the driver, Mr. T.
Lewis, of the Sussex Motor Yacht
Club, in the track of an oncoming
competitor, but he escaped with a
ducking.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

ENTERTAINING MADE EASY.



The other day a creditor in a
London Law Court put forward the
plea that his debtor could obviously
afford to pay his bill as he had
given a cocktail party a day or two
before.

According to his line of argument,
to give a cocktail party could be
counted as a definite sign of wealth.
The creditor may have been right in
this particular case, but to gener-
alize in such a way made one
realize that he could never have
given a cocktail party himself.

The real reason why cocktail
parties have enjoyed so much
popularity for such a long time is
that they are the cheapest form of
entertaining that has ever been
invented.

If it had been stated that the
gentleman in question had enter-
tained half a dozen friends to
dinner at any of the better known
London restaurants, taken the same
party to a fashionable dance club
or treated them to stalls at the
theatre, there might be taken as
a definite sign of wealth. The bill
would have probably far exceeded
the cost of the average cocktail
party, where thirty or forty people
are entertained.

Provided you do not insist upon
liqueur brandy as the basis of your
cocktail, nor scorn that faithful
cheap friend, Italian or French

BUYING A BATHING SUIT.

Buying a bathing suit is rather
like having a lucky dip in a
tub full of bran and parcels. You
may come away with something
you like or you may find yourself
in possession of a suit that you
would not care to be found drown-
ing in.

A bathing suit does not look its
best in the hand, and a proper
sense of modesty prevents most wo-
men from even asking to be al-
lowed to try this kind of garment on
in the shop.

So the only thing to do is to
walk bravely up to the counter, or
counters, piled high with swim-
ming costumes, go through them
carefully, and buy the most attrac-
tive one that looks as if it would
fit you and is at the same time
practical.

Bathing dresses, like other
clothes, are apt to be much too
elaborate this year: they have
broken out into horrible rashes of
multi-coloured spots, and they are
suffering badly from dabs of cubist
trimmings.

One type of suit that looks very
well for sea bathing is the top,
trousers and an apology for a skirt
woven all in one of rather thick
stockinette, and worn with a rub-
ber belt about two inches wide, or
striped belt of coarse webbing.

A black suit of this kind is very
smart worn with a white belt and
white cap, or a white suit with a
striped webbing belt and plain hel-
met cap with the same colouring
on it.

Another kind of suit that it al-
ways popular consists of a top of
one colour in a rather thin stocki-
nette and shorts (very short) of a
contrasting colour in flannel or
stockinette.

BUYING A BATHING SUIT.

If you prefer a one-piece suit do
be careful to choose it in a really
(Continued on previous column.)

DRAMA! ACTION! THRILLS!

in a thrilling and absorbing story of a
newspaper's battle with a gang of under-
world criminals.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

From the story by

PETER B. KYNE

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A "TROUPE" OF 60 GAME FOWLS

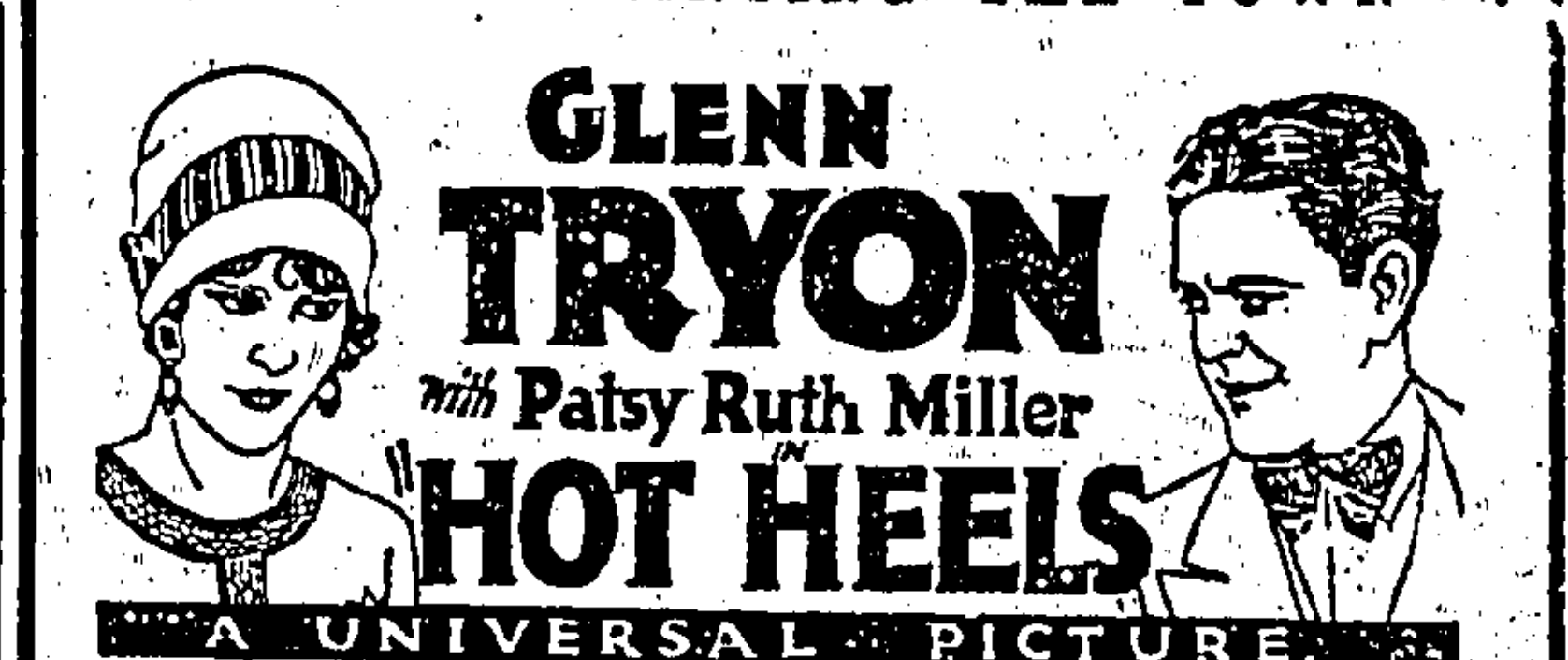
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HOT HEELS

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A TENSE, ABSORBING STORY OF LOVE, HATE AND REVENGE!



"CORSIKAN LOVE"

featuring

ROLLA NORMAN

and

JACQUELINE FORZANE

A BRITISH PRODUCTION!

AT THE STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 5.30 & 9.20.

CINEMA NEWS.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS" AT THE QUEEN'S.

The interesting and dramatic at-
mosphere of life on the staff of a
newspaper is the feature of
"Freedom of the Press," which is
being shown to-day and to-morrow
at the Queen's Theatre.

A battle between the underworld
of a big city and the power of the
pen—or rather a big daily paper—is
the theme of the story.

Lewis Stone, who recently appear-
ed in "Wild Orchids" is "the
power behind the underworld,"
and Marcelline Day has the
feminine lead.

"CORSIKAN LOVE" AT THE STAR.

"Corsican Love," an unusual
love drama, which comes to the Star
Theatre to-day, tells a story of the
conflict between tradition and pro-
gress in that island. The picture
is notable for the fascinating at-
mosphere of its background in the
Corsican mountains where much of
the film was photographed. The
story deals with a woman who
devoted her life to her father's
business as a steel manufacturer.

In the course of this business, she
tries to buy the site of an old castle
which she proposes to raise to make
room for a new steel mill. But the
castle holds cherished memories for
its aged and impoverished owner,
and he refuses to sell. A mortgage
on the property falls on her hands,
but she is threatened by the old
noblemen's son, an outlaw living
in the hills because of a vendetta.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

REUNION AT MANILA.

An Old Boys' Dinner was held at
the Cosmos Club, Manila, P.I., on
Thursday, August 23, when the
guests were:—Mr. H. K. Kwong,
the Chinese Consul General in
Manila, the Rev. W. T. Feather-
stone, Headmaster, Dr. See Chong
Su, Ph.D., and Mr. Sing Chong
Keng.

The following sixteen old boys
were present:—Mr. Uy Cho Yee
(1910), the School's representative
in Manila, Mr. Uy Teng Yin (1921),
Mr. Uy Teng Tong (1924), Mr. Cu
Ka Keng (1925), Mr. Dee Se Kiat
(1924), Mr. Wong Yau Cheng
(1916), Mr. Ngan Siu Chok (1924),
Mr. Li Hoan Chai (1924), Mr. Ty
Kim Punt (1925), Mr. Ty Tien Kee
(1925), Mr. Ty Giok Kim (1923),
Mr. Chua Lian Soon (1924), Mr. O
Tiong Keng (1922), Mr. Nro Ka Hu
(1927), Mr. Mariano Malcampo
(1921), Mr. Chua Kai Tai (1923).

During the proceedings two photo-
graphs were taken. A second re-
presentative of the School in Manila
has been appointed Chinese Consul,
namely, Mr. Cu Ka Keng who was
a boarder at the School from 1919
to 1925.

The outlaw's brave front and win-
ning personality cause her to fall
in love, and she not only helps him
to escape from the police but
changes her mind about the castle
site. Her father, however, has the
castle blown up, and with the out-
law thinking the woman has de-
ceived him, the way is paved for
big climax.

Rolla Norman is the brigand, and
Jacqueline Forzane has the role of
the woman.

ONE THIRD OFF SUMMER UNDERWEAR THIS WEEK!



AT THE END OF THE SEASON
WE FIND OURSELVES TOO
HEAVILY STOCKED WITH FOUR
MAKES OF OUR

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
A DISCOUNT OF 33 1/3% IS BEING
ALLOWED OFF THESE FROM
TO-DAY UNTIL SEPT. 7th.

SLEEVELESS VESTS \$1.50
NO BUTTONS, KNITTED COTTON. USUALLY \$2.25

INDIA GAUZE VESTS \$2.00
PULLOVER OR BUTTON FRONT. USUALLY \$3.00

AERTEX, QUALITY 932 \$2.50
THREE STYLES OF VESTS, DRAWERS. USUALLY \$3.75

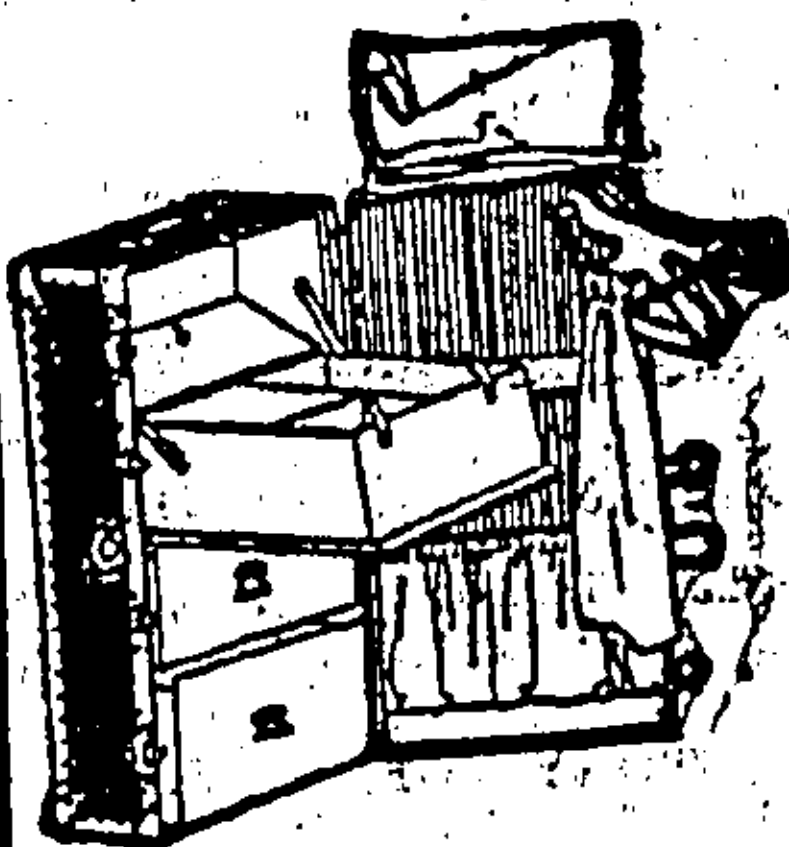
SUPERFINE BOMBAX VESTS \$3.50
BUTTONED OR PULLOVER STYLES. USUALLY \$5.25

Mackintosh's

ESTABLISHED 1888.

TAK CHEONG

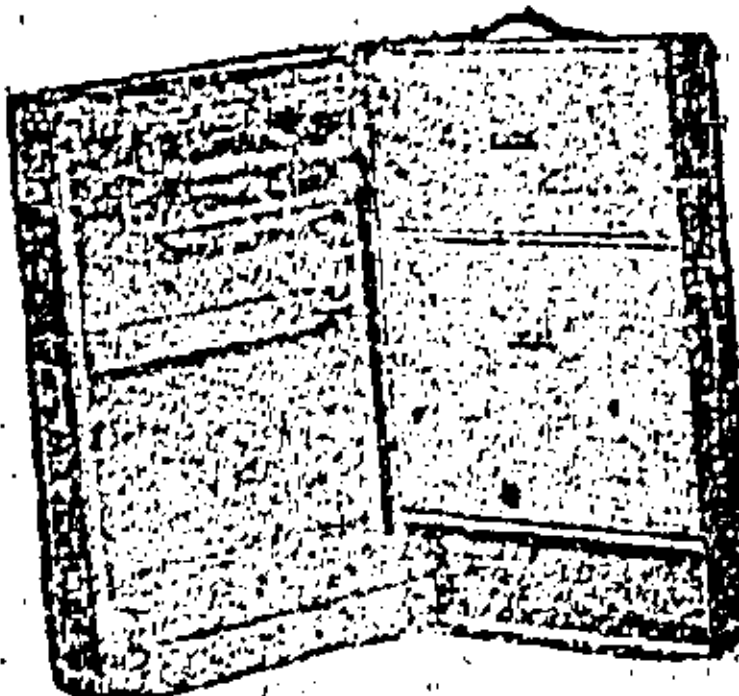
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(a short trip requires just such
luggage). Note below the
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1 Pair Golf Hose 12 Handkerchieves
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1A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

AN ANTI-SOVIET "REVOLT."

CRY OF "KOLCHAK IS COMING!"

"CLEVER" COMMISSIONERS IN A DILEMMA.

HINT OF A REAL CIVIL CONFLICT.

[United Press.]

Moscow.—At least one localized "revolt" against the Soviets has been admitted, and admitted with some pride, by the loyal press here.

It happened in the village Noshenskaya, in the Kamsky district of Siberia, a district that remembers all too vividly the horrors of civil strife that drenched Siberia in blood in the first years of the Revolution. Like a thousand other places which carry the wounds of those years, Noshenskaya has jumped nerves on the subject of revolt and counter-revolts.

It jumped with all alacrity one night recently when a group of "Whites," in the uniforms of the dreaded Kolchak officers and heavily armed, swooped down on the village while it slumbered peacefully.

Leaders Awakened.

The invaders went about their job quietly and efficiently. They awakened a leading Communist, informed him that the Soviet regime had been overthrown and that he was under arrest. They made the same announcement in turn to one after another of the important Communist and social workers, gradually gathering a considerable number, mostly in nightclothes.

The triumphant "Whites" were especially interested in watching the behaviour of these Reds who went to bed as rulers and awoke as prisoners of war out of the eminent figures in village politics. One of the village police was so scared that he jumped out of a window and ran madly through the streets. Some pleaded for mercy. Others were stoic. A few were defiant and ready to fight for their cause.

Despite the quietness of the proceedings, the news of the *coup d'etat* spread through Noshenskaya like wildfire. There was a measure of panic. The cry "Kolchak is coming! Kolchak is coming!" passed from house to house, and some of the frightened villagers rushed to the thick forests nearby for protection.

The Plot Exposed.

By morning, however, the "revolt" was ended. The alleged "Whites" removed their uniforms and revealed themselves as members of a commission which was investigating the calibre of local Communists and social workers with a view to determining their fitness for their various jobs.

The whole business was a naive make-believe to test the stamina of the Communists under fire, so to speak. It was all part of the "tschistka" or cleansing now under way everywhere in the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately for the scheme, it raised a great many philosophical questions for the commission to answer, and practical jokers are not necessarily glib philosophers. When a Communist, faced by hopelessly superior enemy forces, runs for cover—is his behaviour cowardly, unworthy of a Communist, or merely decently discreet? When a defeated Communist gives himself up proudly to the conqueror, is he a hero or merely a fool?

At this writing the clever commissioners are still struggling with such questions. What is more, the local population is sore, as it has ample cause to be, about its disturbed sleep.

Village Disorders.

A real civil conflict, bitter and enduring, runs like a thread of fire through the life of the vast agricultural stretches of the Soviet land. It is not always visible on the surface to the casual observer, but it is there none the less, and breaks through the surface often enough in acts of violence and terror.

It is the conflict in tens of thousands of villages between those actively supporting the Government's policies and those who attempt in every possible way to tear it down. The reports of village Communists beaten or killed by "kulaks" or rich peasants are so frequent that they no longer constitute news.

By the same token the reports of kulaks condemned to death for terrorizing active poor peasants, for burning their houses, and the like are so frequent that no one here pays much attention to them.

It is not without good cause that the Communist Party and its millionfold supporters insist that the Revolution is still going on, that the country is still in a period of war.

An Official Organ.

As a case in point we may cite the contents of a single issue of the newspaper *Nachrichten*, published in Pokrovsk. It is the official organ of the Party in the Volga German Republic, one of the most literate and most advanced sections of the Soviet Union. The issue (July 11) is spread before the correspondent.

Only four small tabloid pages, yet it records the following acts of violence in villages:—
1.—Village Potomkino: a woman, Belosereva, was elected head of the local Soviet and conducted a spirited fight against the kulaks. One day she was presented with some cakes by Mrs. Schworostov, wife of an important Communist worker. After she ate the cakes she turned violently ill. They had been poisoned by Mrs. Schworostov, it appeared on investigation, after she had been told by kulaks that the Soviet chairman was carrying on a love affair with the husband.

2.—Village Gussevo: Comrade Dmitri Kirijev, head of the Soviet of Gussevo and two neighbouring villages, was lured to the house of the prosperous peasant Kubasov, brutally beaten and stabbed twice. He survived and six of his assailants are under arrest. Several will probably receive the death penalty as counter-revolutionists.

3.—Village Chutor Freidorf: the kulak Omirli Roman arrested for a brutal assault on working peasant women in his employ. Political motives are ascribed for the attack.

4.—Village Gnadenfur: Frau Fink, wife of a kulak, beat the mother of a young Communist. This young Communist had been responsible for depriving the Finks of their voting rights; the beating is traced therefore to political grounds.

Multiplying such incidents a thousandfold, day after day, week after week, and you get some notion of the harsh struggle under way.

A YOUNG VIOLIN PRODIGY.

MR. SITSON MA.

A recent arrival in Hong Kong is a young Chinese lad still in his teens who is a graduate of several Conservatoires of Music in France. Sitson Ma was born in Kwantung, and after a few years' schooling, (at which time he had only a superficial knowledge of Western music), left for France in 1925, his sole ambition being to join a French Conservatoire. Owing to his lack of knowledge of the French language, he had to spend two years at it, after which he was able to enter the Conservatoire National de Nancy, where he took up study of the violin.

His ability was so great that within a year he graduated with honours, and was acclaimed by the Professors in Paris as "China's gifted violin prodigy." He then studied for some time under Professor Oberdoerfer, one of the foremost violin teachers in France. In 1928, at a competitive entrance examination held by the Paris Conservatoire, Ma was one of 400 candidates who sat for the test conducted by eminent French Professors. Only the first nine candidates qualified for admission, eight of whom were Frenchmen. Ma being the ninth—the only Chinese who has ever gained such a distinction since the foundation of the Conservatoire.

Three years later he graduated with honours, and about a year later he was selected with other promising students throughout France to give a violin recital at the Salle Chopin Concert Hall of Paris. Ma, who was the youngest (Continued at foot of next column).

KIDNAPPERS CHARGED.

HAWKER AND TWO WOMEN FROM SHANGHAI STREET.

A Chinese hawker and two Chinese women were arraigned before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday to answer four kidnapping charges.

It was alleged that defendants had taken a boy by fraud from a village in the Shun Tak District and brought him to Hong Kong where he was hidden in a house in Shanghai Street. Two women were also alleged to have been harboured in the same house.

Upon the application of Sub-Inspector James, defendants were remanded until Friday. It was hinted that the prosecution would be conducted by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

of the artists, excelled himself, and the repeated applause and encores accorded him were eloquent testimony of his ability. Professor Boucherit, who undertook the task of preparing him for his debut, remarked how exceedingly pleased he was to have such a brilliant pupil, whose faultless technique and wonderful touch held his audience in admiration.

Mr. Ma will shortly return to Europe to take up further studies in other large Conservatories, but will be able to give one recital in Hong Kong at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 71 Bridges Street, on September 7 at 8 p.m. The entire proceeds will be donated to the North China Female Relief Funds. Admission will be one dollar, and tickets may be obtained from the China Sports Co., 16 Dalugler Street.

SHARE OWNERSHIP DISPUTE.

FOREIGN LADY SEEKS
COURT ORDER.

AN "ALIAS" DIFFICULTY.

A declaration as to the rightful ownership of 40,000 shares of \$1 each in the Man Sang Knitting Factory was sought by the plaintiff in an action before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Edith Weightman Hing, of 9, Hart Avenue, Kowloon, as administratrix of the estate of her late husband (Mr. Chan Kwong Hing) claimed the shares standing in the name of Pui Leung as part of her husband's estate, the name being an alias. According to the statement of claim, the liquidators of the factory refused to recognise the ownership without an order of the Court. She asked for a declaration of ownership of the shares, an account of the partnership dealings of the firm, and an order that the liquidators pay to plaintiff the amount due in respect of the shares.

The defence denied that the name Pui Leung was an alias and they did not admit that the shares were the property of Chan Kwong Hing.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. D. H. Blake, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defendants.

Pui Leung, a Fancied Name.

Plaintiff's counsel explained that Chan Kwong Hing, who died in November, 1923, had five children and a foreign wife, European names in addition to Chinese being given to the children. He was the managing partner of the factory and held a large proportion of the capital, including shares in his own name and those of his children. The 40,000 shares were in the name of Pui Leung, that being a name which he fancied, and which he intended should be given to his next son. These shares, including others in the name of the children, were found in deceased's safe.

A dividend book was issued with the shares for the purpose of recording dividends. In this regard, the numbers of the shares recorded and the date were identical with the 40,000 shares. Shortly after Chan Kwong Hing's death the factory went into liquidation, one of the defendants being appointed liquidator, and this liquidation had been going on for three years. The liquidators were not aware of any adverse claim, the only claimant known to them being the plaintiff.

Evidence From the Family.

Giving evidence, Mrs. Edith Hing said that she was the widow of Chan Kwong Hing and had five children, their European names being, Edna, Sarah, Alice, Gertrude and Ivan. Witness said that she went to Europe for the benefit of her health and returned to Hong Kong in 1923. Her late husband told her that he had shares in the factory in his name and also in the name of Pui Leung.

Mrs. Chan Ng Sze said she became concubine to the late Chan Kwong Hing on September 26, 1916, and lived with him at No. 270, Portland Street, a house next door to, and communicating with, the knitting factory. The late Mr. Chan was the managing partner and his five children had the following Chinese names:—Chan Kap Lan (Edna), Chan Shau Lan (Sarah), Chan Pun Lan (Alice), Chan Pui Lan (Gertrude) and Chan Kin Wing (Ivan).

Witness further said that the late Mr. Chan himself told her that Pui Leung was his alias.

Chinese newspapers containing advertisements calling for any other claimants to the shares were produced by a clerk and interpreter to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Mr. D. H. Blake, partner of the same firm, said that as a result of the advertisement, no other claim had come to his notice. The same applied to the advertisement in the *Government Gazette*.

More Publicity Before Order.

The witnesses were not questioned by counsel for the defence, and Mr. Jenkin said that that was all the evidence he proposed to call.

His Lordship remarked that the reporting of the case in the newspapers might be more effective than advertisements which were liable to be overlooked. He would therefore adjourn the case until September 13 at 2.30 p.m. no other claims were put forward during that time.

Mr. Jenkin informed his Lordship that only judgment on the declaration was asked for, adding that the question of costs had been agreed between the parties.

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD MUI TSAI.

KICKED AND BEATEN?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
OWNERS.

Two Chinese women and a young man were summoned before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg at Central Magistracy yesterday for unlawful employment of a Chinese girl of seven years as a *mui tai* and for cruelty.

Mr. R. H. Butters, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted, Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Hin Shing Lo for the second and third defendants.

Dr. T. W. Ware, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that he examined the girl and found injuries to her right eye and shoulder. There was a bruise on the eye and hemorrhage of that organ.

Questioned, witness said that it might have been caused by a blow with the fist. There was an injury on the elbow which was consistent with a slight kick.

Sold When a Baby.

The little girl in evidence said that she was sold to the first defendant about six years ago by her mother. She was brought to Hong Kong from a village in Suu Wui. She did domestic work at the house. She left the first defendant's house last year and went to live with the Wong family (the second and third defendants). On August 18 last she was sent to 8, Tung Street, on a message and found \$6.50 lying on a table at the house. As nobody was there she took the money and spent 50 cents on food because she was hungry.

Later an amah from this house came to where she lived and accused her of stealing the money. She admitted it and on being searched they found the \$6. She was not beaten for stealing the money. Later there was a knock on the door and she went to open it. The third defendant was angry because she did not open it wide enough for him. He beat her with a cane and later kicked her in the eye and on the elbow when she was sitting down. She decided to run away and crossed the harbour to Yau-mat where she met a woman at a store who took her to the police station.

The Son of the House.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo (defending) produced a large quantity of clothing which he put to her had been given her by her first mistress. She agreed that it was on account of some trouble with a sister-in-law of her mistress that she was sent to the Wong family. All members of that family had been kind to her except the son who beat her. Mr. Lo asked the girl if the only reason why she was beaten was that she did not open the door wide enough. Witness replied: "No."

Mr. Lo: Then let us have the reasons. His Worship asked if it was denied that she was ever beaten. Mr. Lo replied that he admitted that the girl was beaten on several occasions but he made a complete denial of any kicking.

The Hearing was Adjourned.

SEGOVIA.

UNIQUE MUSICAL ATTRACTION NEXT SATURDAY.

It is to be hoped that the public of Hong Kong, on reading of the forthcoming concert by Segovia, the guitarist, will not imagine that this is a similar attraction to troupes who come here from time to time, advertising themselves as Kreisers of the Guitar or in similar terms.

Segovia is unique. Five years ago he was unknown outside Spain. Then he performed in other parts of Europe and in America in a short time these two continents were enraptured with him. No artist has had more enthusiastic comments from the Press. At concerts given by himself alone, without an accompanist—he has held audiences spellbound for a couple of hours and has even then been repeatedly recalled for encores. A musician to his finger-tips, he has drawn the same public that flocks to hear Kreisler and Cortot and it is significant that his second recital in a new place is almost invariably better attended than his first.

In Hong Kong he will give only one recital—on Saturday next. Music-lovers could not serve the cause of music better than by making known the unique attraction in store, and thus obviating the danger of this artist appearing in our midst before a half-empty hall through the nature of his performance being misunderstood.

His programme contains a Suite of Bach and, among other things, some modern Spanish dances.

SANITARY BOARD BUSINESS.

REFUSE AT NORTH POINT
BATHING BEACH.

At to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Mr. M. K. Lo will ask a series of questions regarding the pollution of the North Point bathing beach by floating refuse.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin will ask:—
"Has the attention of the Head of Sanitary Department been drawn to the comments in a Chinese newspaper on the subject of refuse washed up on the North Point Bathing Beach in which it is suggested that this may be refuse removed by the Sanitary Department; and will he say if in his opinion there is any truth in such a suggestion?"

Mr. M. K. Lo will ask:—
1.—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that refuse is now being carried with the incoming tide to the bathing beach by the South China Athletic Association Bathing Shed, Quarry Bay?

2.—Have any, and if so, what, steps have been taken to prevent refuse, which is removed for disposal in the open seas, from being carried back to Hong Kong by tides?

3.—If, in connection with such steps, floats have been used to determine the current and direction of the tide carriage and such floats negative the theory that refuse is carried back by incoming tides, has the possibility of such wooden floats being picked up by fishermen for use as firewood, etc., been taken into consideration, and in any case will the Head of the Sanitary Department investigate into the existence of rubbish in the bathing beach above indicated?

Other business will include a minute by the President on the recent case of plague in the Colony and the proposed closing of wells will also be mentioned.

THE SMILING SPEEDSTER.

SUNSHINE IN THE
MAGISTRACY.

"Are you Mr. Gario?" queried Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's.

The defendant, who might have been French or Italian, smiled a pleasant affirmative up at the Magistrate. It was an infectious smile and as disarming as it was catching. At any rate, the Magistrate smiled as cheerfully at the defendant.

"You are summoned for driving a motor-car at a dangerous speed, for failing to reduce speed when turning a corner, and for failing to sound your horn when making the turn," observed the Bench cheerily.

Mr. Gario's smile became expansive.

"Myself it is I cannot remember," he said guilelessly.

The Sergeant's Case.

"What first drew your attention to the car, Sergeant?" queried the Magistrate.

For a moment, shadows darkened the Court.

"I saw him swing round Waterloo Road at a fast pace. Your Worship," declared Sgt. Scrim. "He passed Public Square Street at about 40 m.p.h. I followed on my motor-cycle, keeping about 50 yards behind him. He slackened down to 35 m.p.h. near the Majestic Theatre but gathered speed again and passed Austin Road at 40 m.p.h. I stopped him in Middle Road, Your Worship."

Even with the weight of all that evidence against him, the happy Mr. (or Monsieur) Gario's good spirits did not fail him. Rather, he smiled even more kindly and expansively at the sombre faces around him until even the Sergeant smiled and the atmosphere of the Court was sunny again.

In a Hurry.

"Yes," gurgled the happy defendant. "I've got speedometer but at it I never look. Perhaps I did go 30 but never, surely, 40 miles to the hour?"

"What about that corner?" suggested the Magistrate gently.

"Yes," assented Mr. (or Monsieur) Gario. "Myself I turned like the streak, but—an expressive shrug and a brighter smile—"it was that nothing else to come or go tried."

"And the horn?" chided the Magistrate.

Mr. (or Monsieur) Gario almost gurgled with joy.

"It is that I cannot remember if I the horn did toot or forget," he declared.

"I am afraid, Sergeant Scrim," decided the Magistrate, returning the happy smile of Mr. (or Monsieur) Gario, "the evidence as to the corner-turning is a little vague."

Mr. (or Monsieur) Gario beamed and gave the tiniest of delighted bows.

"But," said the Magistrate gravely, "we must do something about this speed business. You plead guilty, Mr. Gario, and say you were in a hurry. I must caution you with regard to the corner-turning and impose a fine of \$15 for speeding."

Mr. (or Monsieur) Gario's teeth flashed in the most cheerful smile imaginable as he "paid up."

CANTON'S FLYING MEN.**SEVEN PLANES LEAVE FOR NANKING.****REGULAR SERVICE TO BE INAUGURATED.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Sept. 2. Generals Chen Ming Shu and Chen Tsi Toag were among the many people present at the Tai Sha Tau Aerodrome this morning to wish good luck to the aviators, under General Chang Wai Cheung, Chief of the Aviation Board, who are piloting seven machines to Nanking. Immediately before the machines took off there was a formal ceremony of farewell and speeches wishing the flyers all success with their enterprise were delivered.

The machines left at 8.30 a.m. and were due at Amoy at noon. They will stay there over night and start for Shanghai early next morning, flying along the coast. They will make a short stay at Shanghai and then go on to Nanking.

Two of the machines, the "Spirit of Canton" and the "Chu Kiang," made a trip to North China last year. The other five, the "Nam Hoi," "Poon Yu," "Chung Shan," "Toi Shan," and "Tung Koon," are making their first flight to Central China. These five aeroplanes were recently purchased from America at a cost of over \$10,000 each, and are said to be very satisfactory.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The very careful preparations made by the Canton Aviation Bureau to found reliable and efficient air routes in China are likely to bear fruit in the near future, and arrangements for a service between Canton and Nanking are nearing completion. The Nanking China Aviation Company organised some time ago was sponsored by the Central Government, its capital being largely furnished by rich merchants. Several aeroplanes from America have been ordered and a start will be made when they arrive. Each of the planes will be capable of carrying 12 passengers in addition to a certain amount of freight.

MORE COINAGE TROUBLES.**ODD BEHAVIOUR OF CANTON MERCHANTS.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Sept. 2. Canton is experiencing further difficulties with her coinage and merchants are refusing to accept the old 20-cent pieces. Only new coin minted this year and the Kwangtung Branch of the Central Bank of China notes are now accepted. This is curious, for when these new coins made their first appearance they were accepted by the merchants with the greatest reluctance. The old coins, thought to contain a greater percentage of silver, were then in demand every where.

Then came the Government edict that every coin must be clean and have no ink marks before it could be tendered. Failure to conform to this order meant confiscation of the stamped or smeared coins. But somehow, either through misunderstanding or otherwise, the Canton merchants are refusing to accept this issue of coin, whether the silver is clean or not. Only the bank notes and the new twenty-cent pieces of the 18th year of the Republic are now accepted.

The merchants claim that they experience great difficulty in telling good coin from bad when the stamps and other ink marks are removed. To the best policy, they contend, is to refuse to accept these coin altogether. The money changers are also exploiting the situation and are said to be fabricating all sorts of rumour about these old coins. Many of them are offering only 32oppers per twenty-cent piece, as against the regular rate which is at present 40oppers. All this has meant big loss to the small merchants, peddlers and hawkers.

In certain parts of the interior of Kwangtung, notably Sun Cheong and Tiek Koy cities, which the writer has just visited, the new coins and banknotes are altogether refused! This is diametrically opposite to what is going on in Canton! The writer was told that even the Police and the Government tax collectors were refusing to accept the banknotes.

K.O.S.B. MEN IN TROUBLE.**SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.****ALLEGED ASSAULT ON OLD WOMAN.**

Private Thomas McEwen and Harry Shea, of the 3rd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers, were before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday morning on charges of assaulting an aged Chinese woman at about 11 p.m. on August 30 at Shelley Street and also assaulting a Chinese, a chair coolie, at Lyndhurst Terrace the same evening.

Defendants in answer to the charges pleaded not guilty to the first count of attacking the old woman, McEwen admitting hitting the man, but Shea denied this charge.

Inspector R. Murphy, who prosecuted, told His Worship that the defendants were alleged to have gone to No. 3, Shelley Street, where they found an old woman about 60 years of age, was sitting on the doorstep with a number of girls and men around her. The defendants rushed the door and the young girls ran away, but the old woman was too feeble to follow them. Both defendants are alleged to have seized hold of her and to have thrown her into the street. She was knocked unconscious and a Chinese doctor, a practitioner in European medicine, was summoned and testified that she was suffering from shock and in danger of her life. She had injuries to her head and a sprained ankle.

The defendants went to No. 1, Shelley Street, but did not commit any assault there. They later went to Lyndhurst Terrace where they assaulted a chair coolie by striking him in the face.

The defendants were later seen by a European Sergeant in Caine Road who saw that they were being rowdy. He followed them and arrested them. He did not see the actual assault on the chair coolie but the prosecution had six witnesses to call on that point.

Inspector Murphy went on to say that the spot where the assault took place was a Chinese quarter. All the people whom the defendants were said to have assaulted were respectable people. The defendants apparently thought they were visiting a brothel. The old woman was still in a bad way and unable to appear in Court. Inspector Murphy then asked His Worship for a week's remand. If, however, His Worship found the prisoners guilty on the evidence before him he would ask His Worship to inflict the maximum penalty.

In reply to His Worship, Inspector Murphy said that McEwen seemed sober but Shea was under the influence of drink but able to stand and talk.

The hearing was adjourned for one week, the defendants being remanded in military custody.

CANTON'S SIGNBOARDS.**POLICE AND STUBBORN SHOPMEN.**

It will be remembered that last week the Bureau of Safety in Canton issued a notification that all signboards suspended over the sidewalks were to be taken down within three days of the publication of the order, after which period police action would be taken in the event of any boards still remaining.

During the last few days the police of the Ninth District have been in the streets busily engaged in removing numerous signboards that were still hanging up. The owners of these boards evidently thought no serious action would be taken. The whole district now has a much neater appearance.

KWANGTUNG MILITARY CEMETERY.**TO BE FORMED IN KWANTIN REGION.**

General Chen Tsi Tong is reported to have given orders for the construction of a military cemetery in Kwanting in the northern region, in commemoration of the officers and men of the First Division under his command who were killed in the defence of Canton against the Kwangsi invasion.

It is understood that a special officer has been despatched to survey the territory and select a suitable site for this purpose, and that notice has already been given to the relatives of the men who were killed to exhume the remains in readiness for transfer to the new cemetery.

SOLICITOR'S "BREEZE" WITH BENCH.**PROTEST AGAINST EVIDENCE OVER-RULED.****"NEGLIGENCE" CHARGE: DRIVER'S CONVICTION.****SEQUEL TO MRS. J. GIBSON'S ACCIDENT.**

A strong protest made by Mr. T. G. Bennett that evidence relating to injuries received in an accident was not relevant, and should not be taken into consideration in meting out punishment in a case of alleged negligent driving, was over-ruled by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The Magistrate held that the extent of the injuries served as some guide to the extent of the negligence.

The case was one in which a young Chinese driver in the employ of the China Motor Bus Company was convicted and fined, and was a sequel to Mrs. J. Gibson's accident on August 17 when a bus collided with a ricksha in which she was riding.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro held a watching brief for Mr. J. Gibson and Mr. T. G. Bennett appeared for the defendant.

THE DEFINITION OF NEGLIGENCE.

Outlining the case for the Police, Inspector MacWalter said that at about 12.10 a.m. on August 18, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and another friend were going along Nathan Road in rickshas. It was raining at the time and the hoods of the rickshas were up. They were on the left-hand side of the road proceeding in the direction of the Star Ferry when they were overtaken by a bus which struck the rear ricksha in which Mrs. Gibson was riding.

The force of the impact turned the ricksha over against a tree. The hood probably saved Mrs. Gibson from being thrown out. She received injuries to her legs and is still confined to her bed.

The Inspector added that although Mr. Gibson was in her company, he would not be called upon to give evidence as he was riding ahead of his wife at the time and did not actually see the accident occur.

"Heard a Shriek."

Mr. James P. Robinson, G. Gun Club Hill, said he left the Kowloon Cricket Club at about 11.50 p.m. on the evening in question and engaged a ricksha to take him to the Peninsula Hotel. As he was nearing the Duro Garage he noticed some rickshas ahead, some with the hoods up and some with them down. The last ricksha in the line had the hood up.

A bus passed witness on the right side "quite clear." Just after this, the bus swerved inwards in such a manner that one would have thought it was going to get petrol from the garage's filling station. It crashed into the ricksha immediately in front of witness and knocked it over.

He heard a shriek and then knew that somebody had been injured. Telling his boy to drop the shafts of his ricksha, witness ran to the scene of the accident and extricated the occupant of the overturned ricksha.

He then found that the injured person was Mrs. Gibson, the wife of Mr. J. Gibson, the manager of Messrs. Watson's Dispensary in Kowloon. He picked the lady up as she was in a very distressed condition and appeared to have been hurt badly.

The Protest.

It was at this stage of Mr. Robinson's evidence that Mr. Bennett uttered his protest. "I think you have gone far enough, Mr. Robinson," he said. "We are very sorry indeed to hear that Mrs. Gibson is not able to come to this Court to give evidence but I must object to any description of injuries being put forward as evidence in this case."

Magistrate: On what ground? Mr. Bennett: I must protest very strongly. Your Worship, to the nature of the evidence at this stage. The nature and extent of Mrs. Gibson's injuries should not be taken into consideration when the Court is arriving at a decision in a case of this description. The extent of injuries does not arise when a case of negligent driving is being tried.

Magistrate: I don't quite agree with you, Mr. Bennett. I think it does arise. If the bus had only just touched the ricksha Mrs. Gibson would not have been much hurt. If it had crashed into it, she might have received serious injuries.

Mr. Bennett: I still think that evidence of injuries is not relevant in a case of this nature.

Magistrate: I hold that it is quite relevant.

Mr. Bennett: I still protest, Your Worship. Why, a slight touch given to the ricksha on such a night and on that road would have upset it.

Magistrate: I think Mr. Robinson had better continue his evidence.

Cross-examination.

Continuing, Mr. Robinson said that Mrs. Gibson was in a very distressed condition and complained that her legs were injured.

Mr. Bennett: With regard to this statement, Your Worship, if it comes to a question of any punishment being meted out to the defendant, the injuries should not be taken into consideration at all.

Magistrate: Surely, there is more negligence if you hit a person than if you miss them and, the harder you hit them, the greater the negligence! However, I have made the following note: "Mr. Bennett protested that the nature of the injuries are irrelevant in a charge of negligent driving."

"Still," he added, "I have over-ruled that to a certain extent."

Resuming his evidence, Mr. Robinson said that Mr. Gibson, who was in another ricksha leading the line, ran back. Handing Mrs. Gibson to him, witness hurried off to telephone the police and acquaint them with the fact that an accident had occurred.

Mr. Bennett: There had been a concert at the K.C.C.?

Mr. Robinson: Quite right, there had.

What sort of a night was it?—Oh, just an ordinary "concert night." (Laughter.)

I mean, climatically?—Rather damp. It rained about 11.30 and continued raining quite hard for about 15 minutes. It was drizzling when the accident occurred.

Was the road wet?—Not the part the rickshas were on. The road there was rough as the asphalt had been taken up.

No Stopping Place.

Are you suggesting that the road was dry?—One could not call it wet, exactly, just there. It was certainly quite hard.

Was the bus on the rough part of the road as well?—No, it was on the smooth part where the asphalt remained.

How far from the rickshas in front were you when you first saw them?—About 10 or 12 yards.

The accident occurred outside the Duro Garage where there are some trees?—Yes.

There is a stopping place there?—I know there is not.

Do roots of the trees come up from the part of the road where the rickshas were? To the right or the left?—

Magistrate: The witness is referring to the part of Nathan Road where work in connection with the laying of the harbour pipe line has been going on.

Resuming his cross-examination, Mr. Bennett asked if any other vehicle was approaching.

Mr. Robinson: Not on the side of the road I was on.

Can you give any reason why the bus should have performed the extraordinary movement you have described?—No reason at all, except that he did. His speed was about 14 m.p.h.

Do you suggest that the driver was completely oblivious of the presence of the rickshas?—An answer to that question is quite beyond my province.

After the Crash.

Did you see any attempt at correction after the movement was made?—Immediately after the accident occurred the bus got off the rough part of the road.

Did you see any signs of the driver's trying to avoid the ricksha?—He did not.

Did you hear the crash?—I certainly did.

Did you examine the bus or the ricksha afterwards?—I did not. I had no time as I was in a hurry to telephone to the police.

How was the ricksha lying?—On its left side in the gutter.

The Gibsons are friends of yours? They are.

After the accident, did the bus stop?—It pulled out on the hard covered section of the road and then stopped. It travelled about 15 yards.

What was your idea in telephoning to the Police?—Naturally, anybody would do so. As a resident in this Colony it was my duty.

Did you come to the conclusion that the driver should be prosecuted for negligent driving?—I should imagine that anybody who could have seen the accident would have thought the same.

I suggest to you that if it had really appeared to you to have been a case of negligent driving, as a reasonable man, you would have examined the bus and the ricksha and would have taken measurements?

Magistrate: Oh, no, no, Mr. Bennett!

Mr. Bennett informed the Court that he made no implication when he asked Mr. Robinson if he was on friendly terms with Mr. and Mrs. Gibson.

Conflicting Stories.

Mr. Bennett said that it would be stated in evidence that the bus was running on a dark night and along a wet road. When he got to within about 30 or 40 feet of the three rickshas, the coolie pulling Mrs. Gibson's drew out a little. When the bus was only 10 feet behind it, the ricksha turned out as if to pass or draw level with the ricksha in front. The bus driver applied his brakes and locked the wheels. The bus skidded forward and hit the ricksha. As a result of the blow the driver alleged that the ricksha coolie lost control and let the ricksha run down and strike the tree, when it toppled over. Did witness agree with this view? he asked.

Mr. Robinson, however, did not agree that this story was compatible with what he had seen.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Robinson said that if the bus had kept on the course it was on when it passed him the accident would not have happened. The ricksha in no way pulled out and he considered the coolie in no way to blame for what had happened.

The ricksha coolie said that he had been hired by "a missie" who indicated to him with her hand that she desired him to keep well very close to a tree in the vicinity of the garage when something struck the ricksha. He fell forward and the ricksha turned over and fell upon its left side. He did not know at the moment what had happened.

Cross-examined, he said he heard the bus coming when it was a long way off but paid no attention to it as he was keeping well in to the left.

Defendant's Story.

Giving evidence on oath, defendant bore out the statements made by Mr. Bennett earlier in the case and added that when he applied the brakes to avoid Mrs. Gibson's ricksha the bus skidded.

The conductor, whose evidence corroborated that of the driver, was cross-examined by Inspector MacWalter. He said there were no passengers on the bus at the time. He was not speaking to the driver when the accident occurred but was standing in the middle of the bus. Despite the fact that the windows were wet, he could see the rickshas ahead.

Magistrate: You gave evidence in a case here the other day and you said you were standing in the middle of the bus then and could look on the light. What did you mean by that?

Witness: I meant that I could look up at the light of heaven and swear. (Loud laughter.)

Addressing the Bench, Mr. Bennett pointed out that there were two different accounts of the same occurrence. Neither had been shaken by cross-examination in any way; Mr. Robinson was quite definite in his evidence and the driver also stood the test of cross-examination. Each story was capable of credence but it was up to the police to prove their case and he suggested that their evidence was no more probable than that of the defence.

Conviction Recorded.

The Magistrate said he had no hesitation in recording a conviction for negligent driving.

He believed Mr. Robinson when he says that the driver swerved," he said. "Mr. Bennett points out that Mr. Robinson gives no explanation why the swerve took place. Mr. Robinson's evidence states that the bus did swerve and the onus is upon the defence to show why. The driver and the conductor say that the bus did swerve but that the ricksha puller drew out into the road and caused the bus to swerve."

"I prefer to accept Mr. Robinson's evidence because it is given with more clearness and rings more true. Even if there is something in the suggestion that the driver of the bus was surprised by the ricksha pulling out, I still hold that there is a clear case of negligence because the defendant should give sufficient margins on clear roads for this sort of thing to happen."

"Bus drivers must not drive so close to rickshas that they will run into them if they make an unexpected move. In this case, the bus driver had plenty of room to pass on the right of the rickshas."

Defendant was fined \$35.

POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

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"CLEMAX" (WITH TASS) ...	70 Cts. Each

DRESS COLLARS ... \$5.50 Per Dozen

All Collars Stocked in Quarter Sizes.

THE VIVA-TONAL COLUMBIA
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Bags, Scarves

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"The Delysia" Handkerchiefs

Pane, Crawford, Ltd.

Ladies' Salon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
Action No. 179 of 1929.

BETWEEN:—
KWAN KUN... Plaintiff
AND
KWAN YAU... Defendant.
YUEN TONG... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Writ of Foreign Attachment returnable on the 11th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1929, against all the Property Movable and Immovable of the above-named Defendant, KWAN YAU TUNG, was issued on the 28th Day of August, 1929, in this Action pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter XVII of the Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure.

Dated the 31st day of August, 1929.
A. H. AROULLI,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff,
Exchange Building, 3rd Floor,
Hong Kong. 18317

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT will be held during the months of OCTOBER and NOVEMBER. Full Particulars posted at various CLUBS. 18308

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions To Sell By PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 10th, 11th AND 12th SEPTEMBER, 1929, AT H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONG KONG, AND AT KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 9.30 A.M. WITH AN INTERVAL FROM 12 NOON TO 1.30 P.M. OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Anchors, Chain Cable Gear, Forges, Firebricks, Ships' Bells, Iron Beel, Davits, Air Purifying Plant, Cutter, Sump, Ours, Whaler, Dinghy, Old Lead, Battery Flashes, Electrical and Wireless Telegraph Fittings, Glycine, Old Electric Cable, Bakery Oven, Iron Mattresses and Bedsteads, Water Closet Pan, Hydraulic Jacks, Carpets, Rugs, Tables, Ice Chests, Chairs, Desks, Ornamental Stoves, Cooking Pots, Water Cans, New Carpet Cuttings, Old Steel Files, Matting, Fold-up Lavatories, Thermometers, Old Tin Foil, Old Tins, Blankets, Unglazed Tiles, Metal Hoops, Old Corlugs, Old Coal Mats, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather and Dextrine, Glass Plate, Tinned Rags, Old Woollen Bags, Old Cork, Cocoa-Nut Matting, Asbestos Packing, Old Iron Drums, New Canvas Cuttings, Old Iron and Steel, Old Serrate Brass, Copper, Lead Zinc, Metals of Sorts, Brass and Gun Metal Boring, Zinc Bottoms and Zinc Ashes, Brass Tubes, Iron Blocks, Lamps, Lanterns, Candle Tubes, Ganges, Old Steel Plates, Old Steel Shovels, Old Glass, Old Steel Wire Rope and Cuttings, Dirty Mineral Oil and Oil Fuel, Compasses, Watches, Binoculars, Rocks, Air Pipes and Breast Ropes, Photographs, Material, Firewood, Old Steel Tools, Oil Pump, Circulating Pump, Motors of Sorts, Ebonite Old, Electric Fans, Lamp Ends, Gymnastic Gear, Indicators, Boilers, Wood Working Machine, Cordage Machine, Lathe, Douglas Engines, Binnacle, Waterproof Sheets, Etc., Etc.

Also lying in FLEET AIR ARM RESERVE STORE, H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, KOWLOON—Old Fabric, Old Clothing, Waterproof Coats, Old Flying Clothing, Old Sparking Plug, Old Rubber, Old Aluminium, Engine-Steel, Old Brass, Old Copper, Old Lead, Phosphor Bronze, Old Fabric, Steel, Tin, Old Tanks, Old Aircrafts, Old Aero Wheels, Packing Cases, Assorted Drums (Containers), Etc., Etc.

Lots May Be Inspected ON MONDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1929.

ALSO SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES AT KOWLOON ON FRIDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

Comprising:—Serge, Flannel, Clothing Remnants, Manufactured Pipe Tobacco (1,000 lbs.), Sundry Articles of Mess and Table Gear, including Electric Plate, Cutlery, Hardware and Table Linen. Also Condensed Provisions for Poultry Feeding, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in Catalogue.
LAMBERT BROTHERS,
By Appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty,
Hong Kong, 18th Aug., 1929. 18322

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CORRECTIVE

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Situated at the Rear of PEAK MANSIONS, Separate Compartments including Light and Water.
Apply to: CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, French Bank Building.

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"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

30 Cents per Copy

Subscription, paid in advance—per annum for delivery in Hong Kong—\$18; including Postage to any part of the world—\$19.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.25 p.m., stated:—

An area of relatively high pressure extends from the Yangtze Valley to the Bonins. The western typhoon has entered the coast of Indo-China and is now shown as a depression to the south-west of Haiphong. The eastern typhoon is about 300 miles to the east of Manila, moving W. or W.N.W.

Local Forecast:—East winds, moderate, fine.

Mr. & Mrs. C. F. JOHNSTON.

P.P.C.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 3, 1929.

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES IN PALESTINE.

THAT a mass meeting has been held in London, attended by about 13,000 Jewish people, to protest against the British administration in Palestine, shows how deeply feeling has been stirred by recent events in that country. Strangely enough, however, there was a large meeting of Zionists held in London a few weeks ago at which no criticism or complaint appears to have been made of the British attitude or policy in Palestine. On the contrary, Sir HERBERT SAMUEL mentioned with appreciation the fact that the British "people were sympathetic towards the Jews. And only about a month ago, Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN, President of the Zionist World Organisation, in addressing the annual conference of his co-religionists, held at Zurich, made specific reference to British policy which certainly gave no hint of serious grievances existing. At the meeting just held at the Albert Hall, London, however, Dr. WEIZMANN declared that the methods of British administration in Palestine during recent years demanded the fullest investigation, and Lord MELCHETT (better known to many as Sir ALFRED MOND) described the present situation as a disgrace to any British administration. If conditions in Palestine have been so bad, it seems strange that these two eminent critics have not made emphatic protest earlier.

It is worth while quoting Dr. WEIZMANN's words at the recent Zionist Congress. In the course of his inaugural speech he said:—"When we founded the Zionist organisation the Jewish homeland was only an idea. The Balfour Declaration gave us the possibility of building up our national home. To-day we can say without exaggeration that we have made great progress in mastering our task, but we are not yet at the goal. Both Jewish settlers and Jewish workers have gained their footing, and are now stable elements of the Jewish population. The development in Palestine has exercised a profound influence upon all Jewry. We have seen with satisfaction that the High Commissioner in Palestine has been able to declare before the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations that the day of a surplus of emigration was at an end, and that a period of immigration was beginning. In our up-building we stand under the protection of the Mandatory Power, with whom we are linked with ties of confidence and understanding, even if we have certain complaints to make regarding its policy."

The leader of the Zionist movement admitted there were certain grievances existing against British policy in Palestine, but he was evidently grateful for the "ties of confidence and understanding" which linked the Zionists with Great Britain, under whose protection they were building up their national home. Now Dr. WEIZMANN declares that the manner in which Britain has carried out her responsibilities as Mandatory Power in Palestine "during recent years" is not the recent disastrous days—calls for the fullest investigation. Allowance must be made for the righteous indignation aroused among the Jewish people by the events in Palestine of the past few days. Scores of Jews have been killed or injured by Arabs, and reports of brutalities are made in connection with these deplorable incidents. The trouble started where it has started before—at a place regarded by the Jews as a particularly sacred spot, the Wailing Wall. Many conflicts have occurred between Jews and Mohammedans at this spot, but none so serious as those which have just happened, nor had they such wide and disastrous reactions elsewhere. But admitting that Jewish people have been horrified by the dreadful events in Palestine of the past few days, it does seem that Dr. WEIZMANN has allowed his natural indignation to get the better of his good judgment. If Britain's administration of Palestine during the last few years has been such as to call for the fullest investigation, how was it possible for the Zionist leader to speak a few weeks ago of the "ties of confidence and understanding" which linked the Zionist movement with Great Britain, under whose protection the Jews have made great progress in their task of establishing a national home?

The fact is that Great Britain has a difficult and thankless job in Palestine. Thirty years ago a movement was started to establish a Jewish State in Palestine, but little progress was made with the scheme. In 1918 the country was occupied by British troops, and the British Government—in the Balfour Declaration—declared its approval of "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people," and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country. There are considerably more than half a million Moslems in Palestine, 147,000 Jews, and 76,000 Christians, and it is JOHN BULL's job to keep the peace among these not too friendly groups. How Palestine is to be made into a national home for a people in a minority, without prejudicing the civil and religious rights of the majority, has not yet been clearly understood by those outside the Zionist movement.

Britain for very many years has been very friendly towards the Jews; there is less anti-Semitic feeling among British people than any other in the world, but this sympathy for a people who have been shamefully persecuted cannot be permitted to prejudice British policy in Palestine. It may be there was some blundering by which the recent trouble in Jerusalem was allowed to get out of hand, but this—even if true—is not to be taken as an indictment of Britain's policy as Mandatory Power during several years. The efforts of Arabs and Jews to get the better of one another are natural, but such jealousy and rivalry cannot influence Britain's attitude towards either section.

News and Views.

A baby was born recently at the Kwong Wah Hospital without legs. It was alive when born but died a few minutes later.

Repairs to the clock in Kowloon Railway station tower are expected to be completed, this week. The hour hand, on the face looking towards Chatham Road, a bar of copper two feet long—was twisted off in the typhoon.

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Luis Oliva, a Filipino, has been committed by the Kowloon Magistrate to the Criminal Sessions for trial on a charge of rape.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Cricket League takes place at the Sanitary Board Room, Post Office Building, on Friday at 5 p.m.

Discharged from hospital, where he was detained suffering from pleurisy, a Chinese was fined \$10 or 14 days imprisonment in default at Kowloon Magistracy for stealing 34 bricks.

A Chinese was sent to prison for 18 months by Mr. E. W. Hamilton for possession of seditious papers which he was handing out on "Red Thursday." Two other Chinese, who were arrested on the same day and who had already been convicted, were also sentenced to similar terms of imprisonment.

A Chinese clerk employed at the Hong Kong Volunteer Headquarters was charged before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg at Central Magistracy yesterday with possession of and with uttering, forged documents, and also with misappropriation of Volunteer funds amounting to \$300. His Worship remanded the hearing for a week on the application of Detective-Sergeant Flattery.

The Chinese who is charge with murder of a coolie in Cross Street, Wanchai, was yesterday committed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. It will be recalled that a stabbing affair took place last month and that the defendant was arrested on the night following the incident. It was stated that there was a quarrel over matter of twenty cents.

In the Linping district an old lady—Mr. Yan Fung Pin's grandmother—recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday. Among the many presents she received was an illuminated address on wood from General Chen Ming Shui, head of the Provincial Government. The old lady is hale and hearty. She has three bowls of rice at each meal and expresses great contempt for people who have to wear spectacles. She lost her eldest son, aged eighty-two years ago, but she has some fifty great-grandchildren to console her.

A fine of \$100 was imposed by the Magistrate at Kowloon upon an elderly Chinese woman residing at 422, Shanghai Street, Yaumati, for keeping the premises as a common gaming house and for being in possession of 883 *poi* lottery tickets. Det-Serg. Fitch, in reply to Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith's query as to whether the prosecution desired to press the charge, in view of defendant's great age, observed that offenders in these cases never served sentences of imprisonment as their fines were always paid by a syndicate.

Mr. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, announces in a parliamentary reply that the Home Government have decided that liquor advertisements should be excluded from Post Office buildings and publications as soon as the provisions of the existing agreements permit. He adds that the revenue derived from these advertisements is about \$4,000 a year. Publications affected include the telephone directory and books of stamps. It is explained in Ministerial quarters that the decision is based not on technical considerations but on the general rule of the Post Office that advertisements which are capable of giving offence to large sections of public opinion ought not to be accepted.

Should factory girls go out charging? This question has recently been brought before the Bradford Unemployment Committee's Court of Referees when it was alleged that two spinning operatives who turned down offers of cleaning in city offices—they were temporarily seeking work. This ruling was opposed by Miss Thirza Livesley, woman organiser to the National Union of Textile Workers, who successfully argued that the two girls did right in turning down the charging work. "Girls in the spinning sheds depend to a great extent upon their delicacy of touch and the deftness with which they can handle threads," she said. "She added that charging would spoil this gift. The Court of Referees upheld the appeal."

An immense red-gum stump which is, according to experts, at least 200,000 years old, has been encountered during the building of a new bridge over the River Yarra, Melbourne. The discovery of the stump delayed work on the foundation of the bridge for three weeks. The wood was remarkably well preserved.

Believing that much of the world's discord is caused by people not guarding their tongues, an Anti-Scandal Club has been established by the Rev. Frank Melville, Vicar of Exhall, Warwickshire. Members of the new club take an oath either to speak well of people or remain silent. A probationary period is required.

The Committee of the Red Cross Conference at Geneva recently engaged in the elaboration of a new convention dealing with prisoners of war decided to adopt the clause on the Red Cross draft definitely forbidding measures of reprisals in the case of ill-treatment of prisoners. This decision is contrary to the British attitude, which has been that, while reprisals in any form were in principle undesirable and in any case a two-edged weapon, rules were liable to be broken in the heat of battle or in cases of calculated brutality. It would, therefore, be sounder, according to the British contention, to legalise the position of any belligerent who might desire to retaliate for any overt act against its subjects and to show plainly to any belligerent that acts of reprisals on its part might be legally countered, a fact that might tend to act as a deterrent far more than a general edict.

New Treatment for Tuberculosis.

Discussions of leading German surgeons in the summer meeting of the Berlin Medical Society point to an alteration in Germany of the diet of sufferers from tuberculosis in all its stages. A general practitioner in the provincial town of Bielefeld aroused the attention of the Berlin University specialist, Professor Sauerbruch, by the success he obtained by feeding consumptive patients on a completely saltless regime. The basis for this theory was the thesis of the amount of water in the tissues determining the predisposition to infection of the body. Limiting or entirely eliminating salt in the food dried up the tissues. Other mineral substances are introduced into the cooking instead of salt and many raw vegetables eaten. Even in cases of lupus this diet is said to have worked wonders. It goes hand in hand with a great decrease of starchy foods and an increase in fats.

Scotland and Joan of Arc.

A bow and arrows were recently presented by the Scottish Branch of the Franco-Scottish Society to the City of Orleans on the occasion of the Joan of Arc quinquenary celebrations. Lord and Lady Cassilis and other members went to France for the presentation, which was made at Orleans. The society decided upon a bow and arrows as their gift because it was felt that these symbols might represent all that was beautiful, loyal, and faithful in the old alliance between the two countries. The reason for choosing this particular form of presentation will be obvious when it is recalled that the Royal Scottish Archers—a body now holding the distinction of His Majesty's Bodyguard in Scotland—have for many years the King's Bodyguard in France. The Scottish arrows for Orleans are decorated in the colours of Scotland—blue and white—and are attached to the bow by a silver chain.

New Public School for Girls.

Overstone Park, which was for six years a training college for young Conservatives, is to be converted into a girls' public school. Since 1923 it has been known as the Philip Stott College, after Sir Philip Stott, who bought it on behalf of the Conservative Party. It is a fine old house standing in two hundred acres of ground just five miles from Northampton. Now that the College has been moved to Ashridge Park, Overstone Park has been acquired by the Parents' National Educational Union for a public school for girls. It will be the first school of its kind in England, and the pupils will be taught entirely by P.N.E.U. methods. Daily drill, games, bathing, and boating on the lake in the grounds will be included in the life of the school, and the girls will be trained to have proper respect for health, and to realise that the "home-making" virtues are entitled to the consideration of all good citizens. It is hoped that opportunities for training in mothercraft will later on be arranged for the older girls.

The Modern Young Man.

Dr. C. E. Goddard, Medical Officer of Health for Harrow, in his annual report, comments on the lack of control of young men. He says: "I suppose there is no doubt that, taking class with class, the girls have outstripped the young men in progress. It would almost appear that there is no proper system of control for the adolescent man; the good influence of the schools, the Church Lads' Brigade, the Boys' Brigades, the Scouts, the Guides, may not be entirely lost, but it must often be neutralised by the laxity of control and want of good influence as soon as the school days are past. One witnesses with astonishment the attitude of the fond and foolish mother and negligent father in the management of their sons and daughters at this critical age. The lad appears to do exactly as he likes; he often smokes the cheapest cigarettes all day, even at his work, keeps bad hours, reads trash, and in so many ways offends against the ordinary principles of hygiene; yet there is little control. Here is an opportunity for the establishment of a different regime, difficult to arrange and formulate, but necessary as a preliminary to the best training of the future heads of families and fathers of the race."

Commercial Aviation.

Mr. George J. Mead, vice-president and chief engineer of the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, U.S.A., was the guest at a recent luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Cecil in London. Mr. E. E. Powell presided. In an address on commercial aviation in America, Mr. Mead said that aviation in that country had developed along lines different from those adopted by Britain and the Continent. In America they had had to make commercial aviation a paying proposition from the start and had had to meet the needs of long distances. Accordingly, until quite recently they had concentrated on the carrying of mails and merchandise rather than of passengers. Rather too much money had gone into the industry, and in a year or two, he feared, some investors would be expressing disappointment with the financial return. At present they had not sufficient pilots to fly all their aeroplanes. This was chiefly due to the very high standard required, and schools were being provided to deal with the deficiency. Taken as a whole, America had reason to be proud of her progress in commercial aviation during the last 10 years. She was behind England, France, and Germany in provision for passenger flying, but in regard to merchandise had a reasonably comparable system.

Looking Back 25 Years.

On Saturday afternoon the portrait of H.E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., subscribed for by the Chinese community on the occasion of His Excellency's departure from the Colony, was removed from the Commercial Union Insurance Co.'s offices on the Praya to the Tung Wah Hospital, where it is to be permanently hung. The removal was attended with much ceremony. A Chinese procession was formed, and the portrait was borne through the streets to the hospital in a special conveyance, richly decorated, such as one sees at Chinese marriages, though on a more gorgeous scale. A large number of the influential Chinese in the Colony were present at the hospital to witness the formal handing-over of the portrait, which is a very fine likeness of His Excellency.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, September 5, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The latest additions to the Chinese Navy—if the flotilla of small gunboats owned by the Peking Government can be properly so-called—are fully described in the London papers received by the mail yesterday. The four boats now on their way out to China are of the same class as those previously despatched. They each carry one 35-ton gun of the new Elswick type, besides two twelve-pounders and two Gatling guns. It will thus be seen that they are heavily armed; and as their small size and light draught will enable them to go up the rivers, they are well adapted for coast defence. It would be far wiser for the Chinese Government to rely upon the goodwill, and we may add, the mutual jealousy of the European Powers for protection against foreign aggression, and invest its surplus capital in works of utility such as railways, mining machinery, etc. But the principal torpedo boats, cannon, and rifles. Nothing else of foreign origin finds favour at Peking. When will China recognise in which direction her true interests lie?—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, September 3, 1879.

BOMBARDMENT BY RUSSIANS.

JOURNALISTS WITNESS FIRING.

"REDS" TAKE OFFENSIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, Sept. 3. An official communiqué from Shanghai states that "Dr. Hansel, the German Consul at Harbin, accompanied by four American journalists, arrived at Manchuli on August 30, and witnessed the bombardment of the Chinese lines by Russian artillery and a Russian armoured train entering Chinese territory."

MUKDEN, Later.

An official communiqué states that the foreign journalists at Chalanor examined the hill-top there, which was covered with holes from Russian shells. They report that no "White" Russians were seen anywhere.

The Governor of the province of Kirin reports that Tunglin has been re-taken by the Chinese, and Wangning invaded by the "Red" Army.

TROUBLE ON THE RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.

The Tao Hing news agency learns from Nanking that the Vice-Minister of Railways, Wang Tseng, who was placed under arrest on Saturday by order of the Military Councilors' office, was released last night.

Reasons for the Government's action have not been divulged, but in this connection it is reported that the Railway Minister, Mr. Sun Fo, tendered his resignation to Chiang Kai Shek, but subsequently it was withdrawn.

SINO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

STILL SOME POINTS IN DISPUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Sept. 2.

It is declared authoritatively this evening that the alleged modifications made by the Soviet of the joint Sino-Russian declaration have not received the approval of the National Government.

A report that a manager and assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, nominated by the Soviet, would be immediately appointed by the railway directorate, is without foundation. The opening of formal negotiations before discussing such appointments.

REPORTED ATTACK ON JARAINOR.

(Nam Hung Pao.)

According to a Harbin telegram, 700 Soviet cavalrymen, assisted by seven tanks, attacked Jarainor at eight o'clock on the evening of the 30th ult.

The Chinese troops eventually repulsed the attack.

INDIAN CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

SIGNS OF DECREASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The situation in the Nawabshah flood area is still critical, but there has been no further rainfall, and it is expected that the waters will soon begin to fall.

The cholera outbreak is decreasing. The population in the affected areas is evacuating.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD COURT.

POSTPONEMENT LIKELY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Sept. 1.

The *Herald-Tribune's* Washington correspondent states that the question of American adherence to the World Court is likely to be postponed till late in 1930 as President Hoover is anxious to give a right of way to naval questions and to avoid a present controversy which might be aroused over the World Court.

CHIANG KAI SHEK ATTACKED.

ASSASSINATION PLAN FAILS.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.

Although all details are being withheld by the Chinese authorities, and no information has been given out by the French Police, says the *Shanghai Times*, it is reliably reported that a plan to assassinate Marshal Chiang Kai Shek at his house in the French Concession on Friday evening, was nipped in the bud at the last minute.

The conspirators are alleged to be members of Chiang Kai Shek's personal bodyguard. The behaviour of one of the bodyguards aroused suspicion, resulting in investigations by the French Police, as a result of which four of the bodyguards were arrested and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

According to the *Shanghai Times*, the investigations are stated to have revealed that the four men planned to kill Chiang Kai Shek as he was leaving his house in a motor car.

The plot was part of a plan to overthrow the present Nanking regime, and is said to have originated in Peking.

Another Version.

A Chinese account, cabled from Shanghai is rather different from Reuter's version.

It says that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, yesterday morning, went to see Mr. Sun Fo.

Marshal Chiang, on returning to his own house in the French Concession, the cable adds, reached the entrance when he was fired at. The shots missed, but one of his bodyguards, so the cable says, was struck by a ricochet. An alleged assassin was arrested immediately.

INCREASED PROHIBITION.

EXCESSIVE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

[“D.P.” Special Service.]

Washington.—An increasingly vigorous and extensive prohibition enforcement campaign by the Federal Government is indicated by Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1930.

All three divisions of the Treasury engaged in prohibition work, customs service and coast guard and prohibition bureau, received additional funds for this fiscal year in a supplemental appropriation passed at the last regular session of Congress.

While the prohibition bureau is asking for continuation of the \$1,700,000 additional amount allotted to it above the normal appropriation of \$13,500,000—both the customs service and coast guard are seeking higher amounts for the next year, it was learned recently.

This may make the cost of Federal prohibition in the fiscal year 1930, which begins next June 30 and ends June 30, 1931, in excess of \$50,000,000, if the \$810,000,000 annually spent by the Justice Department is included. Prohibition appropriations for the current fiscal year aggregate somewhat under fifty million dollars though the exact figure is unknown because some of the bureau concerned do not segregate prohibition from other government expenditures.—*United Press.*

NEW YORK'S "SEVEN WONDERS."

A HORSE IS ONE OF THEM!

[“D.P.” Special Service.]

New York.—One of the seven wonders of New York is a horse on exclusive Park Avenue, wrote Professor Cox of Columbia University, to the Merchants' Association, which is conducting a survey to determine what the seven wonders of this city really are.

In contrast to the usual selections—the Woolworth Tower, Wall Street, Riverside Drive, Times Square, American Museum of History and China Town—Professor Cox enumerates as wonders of New York City such diverse subjects as the rush of commuters through the Hudson Tunnels, a green tree below Fifty-Seventh Street, Broadway's carpet of straw hats seen from the Woolworth Tower at noon and the multitude of automobiles seen on Riverside Drive at six p.m. The litter of paper in the streets and the forest of aerial wires on Harlem roofs are also included by the Professor in his list of the real wonders of this metropolis.—*United Press.*

RADIUM "BOMBS" FOR CANCER.

PHYSICIAN'S WARNING ABOUT OPERATIONS.

MATTER OF TIME.

The possibility of the treatment of cancer by radium eventually equalling, or even exceeding, operative methods in efficiency was visualized by Sir Thomas Horder, the famous physician, in submitting the sixth report of the British Empire Cancer Campaign at the annual meeting, at which the Duke of York, the president, presided in the House of Lords.

The treatment of cancer by radium "bombs" was mentioned in the report.

The number of cases, said Sir Thomas, in which radium treatment was advised, and in which it was successful, had increased during the year. He, however, sounded a note of warning.

"Unfounded Belief."

"The launching of a fund like the National Radium Fund, especially in association with such a heartfelt sentiment as the recovery to health of our beloved King," he said, "was bound to attract widespread publicity, and in the minds of many people who, while quite intelligent, are yet uninitiated in medicine, there may have arisen an unfounded belief in the complete potency of radium as a cure for cancer."

"Such a belief might have unfortunate results for the patient, if carried into practice in any case in which the growth is completely removable by operation. It may well be that radium will come to equal, or even to exceed, operative measures in efficiency in course of time, and as the result of much further experience of, and improvement in, technique, and possibly also in combination with other methods of treatment."

"It is the bounden duty of the doctor at present, however, in very many cases, in his patient's interest, to overrule his not unnatural antipathy to surgical measures. All the same, the number of cases to which radium is applicable, and the number in which really brilliant results are achieved, increases every year."

Potent Agent.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign represents the carefully co-ordinated work of surgeons, physicians, and scientists men throughout the Empire in the world war against the dread disease, and promise of far better results in the treatment of cancer in the hospitals of England was given in the annual report.

Radium, the report stated, is the most potent agent in the successful treatment of cancer, and radium "bombs"—by means of which the rays from a large mass of radium can be concentrated on a cancerous tumour—are the best instruments for applying radium treatment to a patient.

"Hitherto," the report continued, "the radium 'bomb' has been very little used in this country, owing to the fact that the supply of radium was too small to enable such a 'bomb' to be constructed. Almost a gramme of radium is required for this purpose."

With the increased supply of radium which will shortly be available as a result of the National Radium Fund, it is proposed that several such "bombs" shall be available for the treatment of cases. These investigations into the best methods of using these "bombs" should be of great value in enabling the best results to be obtained, combined with the greatest economy in the use of the radium. The report contained the important declaration: "It has not been possible to prove that tobacco smoke has any effect as a cancer-producing agent."

WORLD'S MOST PATIENT HUSBAND.

HIS "BRIDGE-CRAZY" WIFE.

[“D.P.” Special Service.]

Chicago.—James Breen, "bridge widower," is the "world's most patient husband," Judge William N. Gommill believes.

"My wife is bridge crazy," said James when Mrs. Breen demanded alimony. "In the seven years we were married, we separated eleven times, always over a bridge argument."

"I had to mind our children every night while she played bridge. To make matters worse, Mrs. Jeanette Ford, finally brought over her two youngsters and I had to look after them, too. When I protested my wife told me that I was only a husband, but that bridge was bridge."

"Enough," declared the court. "I wish I could give you a medal as the world's most patient husband." Mrs. Breen must do without her alimony.—*United Press.*

LABOUR'S PLACE IN THE SUN.

MR. BEN TILLET'S SUGGESTION.

T.U.C. MEETING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 2.

"I throw out as a practical suggestion that there should be periodical inter-Dominion conferences of organised Labour throughout the Empire, concurrently with official Imperial conferences, or independently," said Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., in the course of a presidential address at the opening of the Trade Union Congress in Belfast.

New Era For Unions.

A new era for Trade Unions was suggested by Mr. Tillett, who declared that they were concerned with world economics as much as international politics. He was of opinion that raising the bank rate and not consulting those responsible for the maintenance of industry was an outrage.

"Industry should control finance, not finance industry," he said. They must organise as America had organised, and in the interests of the worker everything possible should be done to increase inter-Imperial trade.

SEA-SERPENT STORY.

TOLD BY FISHERMEN.

[“D.P.” Special Service.]

Willboro, N.Y.—Three young fishermen, are still insisting that recently they saw the famous Lake Champlain sea-serpent, whose existence has been affirmed and denied by a confusing combination of fact and fancy during the last three hundred years.

Thomas Bridge, of Willboro, and two companions were fishing at the mouth of the Bouquet River sometime near the middle of July when what appeared to them to be a huge serpent or fish thrust its head high above the surface of the lake. The monster began shaking its tail violently, lashing the water into a sea of foam.

Killed Two Miles.

Terrified by the spectacle, Bridge did not stop running until he had reached the village, two miles away. His companions retired also but said there could be no mistake about what they had seen. The water was disturbed for acres around, they said.

Bridge previously had ridiculed tales of a Lake Champlain sea-serpent. The serpent has been something of a legendary figure in this section, and the last time it was reported seen was twenty years ago, when it appeared between Port Henry and Crown Point.

In the chronicles of Samuel De Champlain, who discovered the lake in 1603, it is related that a fish twelve feet in length, with a great mouth lined with rows of sharp teeth, was encountered. Attempts were made to spear the creature but its hide was so tough that poniards had no effect or were broken against it.—*United Press.*

REMARKABLE YOUNG RUSSIAN.

PERFORMS FEATS WITH FIGURES.

[“D.P.” Special Service.]

Moscow.—A remarkable young Russian mathematician, Paul Melentiev, is leaving soon for Germany, France and possibly the United States to demonstrate his unusual powers in manipulating figures.

In the presence of the United Press correspondent, Melentiev performed a series of feats with figures. He multiplied two sets of figures, 7 or 8 digits in each, with lightning speed. He calculated in his head the square and cube roots of large numbers. He repeated accurately long lists of figures read to him quickly.

"I am not a prodigy," Melentiev declared. "I calculate and remember scientifically. Some years ago I witnessed a performance by a mathematical prodigy. I decided that I could do the same by merely reducing the process of figuring to its simplest scientific form. Any one with a small knack for figures and enough patience can do what I am doing. That, in fact, is the importance of my contribution to mathematics. I don't do tricks. I merely apply new methods."—*United Press.*

RIGID QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

CHINESE PASSENGERS TO MANILA.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

The stringency of the American law against Chinese immigration even into the Philippines is shown by the case of five Chinese passengers who took tickets for Manila but were not allowed to land unless the ship carrying them would wait a fortnight in quarantine.

On her arrival at Manila the ship had, as a matter of routine, to go to the quarantine anchorage. The passengers for Manila had come from Amoy to Hong Kong and from there took tickets on to Manila. As they had not spent the required 14 days' quarantine in Hong Kong they were not allowed to land.

Dr. R. W. Hart, chief quarantine officer for the Philippines, gave the Manila agents two alternatives, either to let the steamer stay under quarantine for 14 days outside the breakwater before being allowed to dock, or to let the steamer leave port without establishing contact with the shore or being furnished practice of health. The agents decided to adopt the latter alternative, and the vessel cleared port shortly after staying under quarantine for about eight hours.

The departure of the steamer without establishing contact with Manila, or landing passengers or discharging cargo, makes it technically go from Hong Kong to Java direct without calling at Manila.

Interviewed by our representative the local agents explained that the passengers in question were travelling as sailors and were people of affluence. Their case had been put before the medical officer of the United States Consulate in Hong Kong and no objection had been raised to their going to Manila. But, of course, the action of the local Consulate was not binding on the Philippines authorities. There was no question of deck passengers "slipping through."

COMMANDMENTS OF A WIFE.

"BELITTLED" HUSBAND REVOLTS.

ANOTHER "MARRIAGE."

The extraordinary case of a stammering husband who was alleged to have revolted against his wife's attitude towards him and to have left her for another woman was heard at Leeds Assizes when Cyril Sweeting, a woolsorter, of Horsforth, Leeds, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy.

Mr. Justice Finlay said that he would pass a light sentence of three months in the second division. Mr. R. L. Prince, defending, said that Sweeting stammered to such an extent that he mixed little in the way of social intercourse with his fellowmen, and looked for comfort and help from his wife when he married her four years ago.

"Home At Ten."

She, however, only had her mind set on accumulating money, and made him hand over all he earned, allowing him a penny in the shilling for pocket-money. His wages at the mill were £3 a week, and he made about £2 more by playing the violin at night at dances.

"Despite this, even on dance nights," added Mr. Prince, "he insisted on his being home at ten o'clock, and once when he did not return until 10.30, she locked him out. He had to assist in the housework, and she used to delight in belittling him before callers."

"He was allowed one pint of beer a month, and if he wanted an extra packet of cigarettes he had to ask for the money."

Mr. Prince added that Sweeting, disappointed in the affection and sympathy he expected to find in married life, met a young woman, Blanche May Hitchcock, and on June 6 this year he took her away to her mother's home in Bath and married her.

"Great Remorse."

Sweeting's savings had been banked by his wife and amounted to £230. When he left home he withdrew £150, leaving £80 for his wife, and a note stating: "I'm going away to fight for my own living."

Sweeting and Miss Hitchcock lived together for three weeks after the bigamous marriage, but his conscience caused him great remorse all that time, and when Miss Hitchcock received a letter Sweeting confessed everything.

The couple were found of each other, and Miss Hitchcock accompanied him to the police station when he went to give himself up. Miss Hitchcock had forgiven him for the wrong he had done her. Mr. Justice Finlay said that the fact remained that in the first instance Miss Hitchcock had been deceived.

BRITAIN'S WORK IN PALESTINE.

"AN ADMINISTRATIVE BREAKDOWN."

LORD MELCHETT'S VIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 1.

An official communiqué issued by the Colonial Office this evening states that all is quiet in Palestine. The situation along the Trans-Jordan frontier has definitely improved, as the High Commissioner for Syria has been reinforcing and reorganising the French military dispositions on the Southern Syria frontier to prevent armed bands of Arabs from entering Palestine.

London Protest Meeting.

Ten thousand Jews from all over London attended a protest meeting held to-day at the Albert Hall "to voice their horror and indignation at the massacre of Jews in Palestine."

Lord Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond, presided over the vast gathering. Three thousand persons at least were unable to gain admittance, and so great was the crush that the police had to intervene to prevent the crowds from storming the entrances.

Eventually a number of overflow meetings were held near the Albert Hall.

Addressing the vast crowd, Lord Melchett said that in the past few days they had been witnessing a breakdown of British administration almost unequalled since the Indian Mutiny.

He did not wish to criticise the present Government, who had taken every possible step to remedy the disastrous situation, but he declared that the position which had been allowed to arise in Palestine was a disgrace to any British administration.

Investigation Wanted.

Dr. Wismann, the President of the Zionist Organisation, said that the matter called for the fullest investigation of the whole manner in which the Mandate had been administered in recent years.

Commissioner's Opinion.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2. The High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, has issued a proclamation referring in the strongest terms to the "savage murders of defenceless Jews, regardless of age or sex," and declaring "My first duties will be to restore order, and inflict stern punishment upon those found guilty of acts of violence."

In view of recent events, the Chancellor will suspend the discussions, which in accordance with a promise he gave to the Committee of the Arab executive, he initiated with His Majesty's Government, regarding constitutional changes in Palestine.

The latest official casualty list is 709 Jews, 83 Moslems, and 4 Christians killed. Six more Jews were discovered killed at Safed on Thursday.

THE WIRE-PLUCKER PULLED!

SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS' "HARD."

A Chinese, who was arrested and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour in April last for causing damage to fittings in Lyceum Villas which were then being demolished, was again before Mr. J. E. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, when a charge of a similar nature was brought against him.

Detective Sergeant Humphreys charged the defendant with severing a quantity of lead-covered electric wire, the fixtures of a dwelling house, at the junction of Peking and Nathan Roads, with intent to steal the same.

The defendant pleaded guilty. According to the police officer, the defendant committed the damage in a block of flats which is under construction at Victoria View. He was arrested by a district watchman. He said that the wire he was carrying had been given to him by a man, but later admitted that there was no second person.

The damage caused to the premises was \$50, although the value of the fitting was only \$6. Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

EXPLOSION IN BERLIN.

FASCISTI INTRIGUE FEARED.

REICHSTAG DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

An explosion in the Reichstag building smashed a number of windows.

The police found that a quantity of explosives, which had been stowed away in the ventilating shaft, detonated by means of an alarm clock.

A scrap of paper bearing a Swastika sign, with the words "Wake up, Germany," leads the Police to believe that the outrage was the work of German Fascists.

"TALKIE" FILM INNOVATIONS.

TO END AMERICAN SUPREMACY.

[United Press.]

London.—Innovations which may revolutionise the talking film industry are being urged upon British producers to bring to an end American supremacy in film production.

Serious consideration is being given the development of third dimension pictures such as were presented in America recently as novelties but never brought to perfection. Mr. R. E. Jeffery, sound production expert of a large British film concern, is the foremost advocate of this idea.

The Elastic Figure.

"Within the next few years," he said, "I am convinced we shall see the arrival of the elastic figure—the film that will give depth as well as height and breadth. Many experts have been working for some time to achieve perfection in this invention and I would not be surprised if it was attained in the next two years."

"In America inventors are doing their utmost to achieve successful results in this type of film, and I am afraid that it may burst upon us just when we in this country have brought the talking picture to a fairly high pitch of perfection. It is therefore up to British inventors to get there first."

Mr. Jeffery believes colour will be a natural part of film development. In his opinion, persons who have been successful radio artists will make the best "talkie" actors, providing they "Screen" well.

"Smellies" May Come!

Mr. Stanley Rowson, a member of the board of trade film committee told an exhibitors' conference that British audiences soon may expect the "smellies."

"We have had already the 'tin-ties,' the 'singies,' the 'dandies,' and the 'weepies,'" he said. "Now we shall witness the evolution of the 'smellies.'"

"When the irate husband in the picture scowls at his submissive wife whether she describes that as a fresh kipper, the odor of a kipper of obvious sensuality will flow through the theatre."

Mr. Rowson, however, was not entirely optimistic about the future of the British film.

"Experience does not justify the conclusion," he said, "that the British film will have an unexpected vogue because the British actor is more polished than his American confrere. American companies will always be able to buy the best actors."

"The time will come when American companies will discover that England is the only important foreign market from which a revenue can be expected, and it is reasonable to expect that then a real co-operative film alliance, which has hitherto been rejected, will come about."

CALIGULA AND PLUMBERS.

RUNNING WATER ON A GALLEY!

Rome.—Emperor Caligula, the prodigal ruler of ancient Rome who deported himself on his pleasure galleys on Lake Nemi, apparently anticipated the modern plumbing and other fixtures of present day pleasure yachts by many centuries.

A bronze faucet and a number of bronze pipes have been found on the larger of Caligula's two Lake Nemi galleys, which is now two-thirds out of the water after a year of draining the lake. The indications are that the Imperial Barge was equipped with running water and other conveniences.

The faucet and pipe were found with a copper shingle, a beautiful bronze ornament which apparently was part of a mooring pole, and numerous terra cotta ornaments. Archaeologists are busily examining the parts of the galley now detached from the vessel while sketchers and photographers are making pictures with a view to reconstructing the Imperial pleasure boats on the shore after one of them is completely free from the water.—*United Press.*

Hong Kong At Play.

TOPICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS ON LOCAL SPORTS.

[By "BROADCASTER."]

News has just reached me to the effect that the Water Polo Council has awarded the points arising out of the unplayed game between the Chinese "B" and Kowloon "A" to the former team. I see no announcement in the local Press to this effect, and presume that the Council had not communicated this intelligence to editors. In view of this, I hesitate to pass any opinion on the decision, but no doubt, if I have been correctly informed, the Kowloon team will have something to say, and I do not wish to rob them of the first opportunity to place their position before the public. I merely mention this news as an item of interest, but in view of the fact that water-polo games are played every week, I hope the Council will take the first opportunity of confirming or denying the verdict attributed to them.

This afternoon's water-polo game, V.R.C. "A" v. Chinese "B" will be unusually interesting and will probably decide this year's winners, especially if Kowloon is now two points behind. On paper, the Chinese team is faster all round, and being good in both attack and defence should carry the day. The V.R.C. defence is sound, but they have never been really tested against speedy forwards, and if the fifty Chinese players ever get close enough, they will prove a tough proposition. Frankly, I think the V.R.C. forwards are not as good as they are reputed to be, but I don't want to give the impression that they are not good, but only that they are not formidable. The Chinese have gathered much experience during the season, and events will prove whether I am right when I predict a close game with the result in doubt right up to the final whistle.

If the V.R.C. "A" should win, they will have another tough proposition in Kowloon "A", but should the Chinese should win, the race for leadership will be probably all over, if the points in connection with the Kowloon-Chinese match are awarded to the Chinese, as reported. I can see no other team capable of giving the Chinese a good hard game.

On Monday next, at the C.A.A. at North Point, some good swimming races will be seen, as there is an attractive programme drawn up to match local stalwarts with visiting athletes. I have no doubt Hong Kong will hold its own, as the standard of swimming in this Colony is quite high. I hope Johnstone will be back in time for these races, as his presence will certainly enhance Hong Kong's chances.

The C.A.A. have built a gigantic stadium on the reclaimed ground at North Point with seating accommodation for several thousand spectators for their sports which will take place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The ground is being turfed in the centre, and a proper cinder track is being laid down, a large number of workmen being employed to complete the work in time. This will be the biggest sport undertaking in Hong Kong, and as a sport lover I wish the C.A.A. every success. Now that we have had plenty of rain, I hope the weather will behave nicely during the days fixed for the sports.

I had no idea that baseball between two teams of keen players, both of which have no pitcher to speak of, could be so uninteresting. I refer to the game last Saturday between Hong Kong and Kowloon. The Hong Kong team is keen as mustard and the Kowloon outfit is keener, but what a rotten show! Wild pitching and a succession of "balls" and "strikes" made the game a farce, and the youngsters had an easy time because they could shift quicker between the bases. I have no doubt that these two teams, unless they are able to rope in the services of a good pitcher, will head for the wrong end of the league. Who will head the other end? South China or Filipinos, I don't care to say which, as both teams are very optimistic and are putting in hard work. Good luck to both the Filipinos meeting the Japanese, but some of the players in the former team took the opportunity to practice with a few of the Kowloon boys. It just shows how keen they are.

Already footballers and cricketers are getting ready for their seasons which will commence shortly. On Saturday last there was a crowd of several thousand to see a friendly football match in which a Chinese team was engaged. The usual cheers from thousands of throats greeted the ears when the Chinese scored and soon we will have with us the familiar sounds of cheering when the football season commences. I have seen some good work put in by local cricketers while practising at the nets at different clubs and the contact of ball with bat reminds us that very soon we will open our morning papers and see no more of tennis and lawn bowls details, but muse wonderingly at centuries and hat tricks. It seems only yesterday that we left off cricket and football.

At no time in previous seasons has there been so much vacillation among the teams engaged in the Lawn Bowls League, and I think I am correct in saying that never before have two teams finished the season with the same number of points, as occurred last Saturday in the junior division. Such a contingency was foreseen a few weeks back, and a rule made to meet it in case any argument should arise as to the deciding of the top position. At one time the two Civil Service teams were strongly favoured to carry off the "double" event. The senior team then fell away—they have now dropped out altogether—and Kowloon Dock came into prominence only to be overtaken by Craigengower. The Bowling Green Club and Kowloon Dock together for two weeks as strong rivals for the leadership, but their meeting last week-end, which gave victory to the former by a few shots, has placed them in a very good position to contest the championship with the Valley Club. Kowloon Dock dropped out perhaps never to return, but their latest success over Craigengower—their first win after three consecutive defeats by C.C.C. still leaves them with a chance to tie with the leaders on points if they succeed in defeating the Bowling Green Club this week-end. Even then "B.G." will not be definitely out, as they look good for the points in their last match at Kowloon C.C. Much depends, however, on Craigengower's visit to Taihook on Saturday. If they win they can safely rest on their laurels, but a reverse result would place them in the position of being equal in points with either the Bowling Green or Kowloon Dock, while in such an event there is the possibility of the Bowling Green walking to the flag if they win both their matches. Club de Recreo have to meet Civil Service and the Police. Provided they win both matches, and an accident happens to the leaders and the Bowling Green, they will also come into a deciding match. On the whole the championship is at very uncertain, and will remain so until the last match if the Bowling Green succeed this week and the leaders fall.

Uncertainty has also been a feature in the junior division, where the Shield, although carrying lesser honours than the senior division, still makes the team try their hardest for the distinction of finishing on top. A little time ago Civil Service had the premier position in their grasp, and it then looked as if their only rivals would be their colleagues at the Valley, Craigengower, however, dropped out altogether on Saturday, owing to their defeat at home by Taihook. The Bowling Green Club, with a sequence of six successes, profited also by the reverses of the others, and they finished the season in the top position together with Civil Service. These two will meet later to decide the top position according to the ruling made by the Association. Taihook have still to carry out their home engagements with Kowloon C.C. and the Yacht Club. If they win both matches, as I have every reason to hope they will, then we shall see Taihook also entering the list for a knock-out competition.

Much has been written about our representatives for the Interport match with Shanghai early next month that should serve as a national selection committee. I assume that any prolonged trials will be unnecessary this season, as the League matches have already brought into prominence the players who should get a place in the team. The "Spec Cup" matches, if they commence soon—they ought to, (Continued at foot of next column).

AMERICAN BOXING COMMISSIONER.

NEW PROPOSAL FROM NEW YORK.

STABILISING THE "FISTICUFF BUSINESS."

[By Frank Getty.]

New York.—A boxing commissioner, to have supreme authority over the fistie industry similar to that exercised over baseball by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, will be appointed before the first of the year. The New York state athletic commission, which controls boxing in this state, is sending out feelers to commissions in other states where boxing is conducted on a large scale, and there is little doubt that agreement will be reached upon the appointment of a "czar" of the boxing profession.

No attempt will be made to establish the commissioner in a national capacity. He will be recognized by those states in which boxing flourishes, such as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan.

A Concession.

No better move could have been made to stabilize the business of fisticuffs. It represents a concession on the part of the New York commission which has advanced the proposition. It will now move to be the most important step yet taken in the advancement of boxing. The current complications in the heavyweight division were responsible for the decision to place boxing under the control of a high commissioner.

W. F. Garey, president of the Madison Square Garden, is the man who advanced the suggestion, which was adopted by the New York commission. That Garey should have proposed such a move speaks eloquently of his sincere interest in the welfare of boxing. He knows, as every one else does, that if the Garden corporation chose to do so, it could ignore the edicts of boxing commissions and remain the supreme authority in boxing.

The case of Max Schmeling, recognized as the leading contender, yet under suspension in New York state because of his refusal to engage in a match with Phil Scott of England, arranged by a manager, the German boxer, disowning, precipitated the decision to ask the boxing commissions of several states to get together and agree upon a "Judge Landis."

Promoting a Fight.

Carey and his confreres at Madison Square Garden Corporation had intended to match Schmeling with Jack Sharkey of Boston in September, the winner to be recognized as the new heavyweight champion. The New York commission suspended Schmeling, ending all chances of such a bout being held here. This would inevitably lead to the fight falling into other hands, for a Sharkey-Schmeling fight in September is what the fistie industry knows as a natural result.

Probably the Schmeling-Sharkey bout will be held in Detroit. The main thing is that Carey is going to promote the fight outside of the state of New York.

If the New York commission could have guaranteed Carey that someone else would promote a Sharkey-Schmeling fight this year, the new president of the Garden would have been willing to relinquish his plans for such a bout. Obviously, the New York commission could do nothing of the sort.

Madison Square Garden, therefore, will promote the fight, which probably will lead to the crowning of a new heavyweight champion, successor to Gene Tunney.

Since obviously it is impossible for a supreme high commissioner of boxing to be agreed upon before September, the new "czar" will come as a secondary, but most important step, following the election of a new heavyweight titleholder. United Press.

with the cricket season to commence shortly and practice-teams already in some places—should serve as a further guide in selection. Having closely followed the form of the players and their doings in the League, the following appear to have qualified for consideration in the Interport team:—R. Bass, U. M. Omar, A. W. Grimmett, F. Cullen (and perhaps B. F. Luz), together with Ferguson, who has had a successful march in the "Open" series. I am not impressed with the talk about the team being all made up of skips. After all, players in the position of skip have often to draw the shot, and he may be depended upon to do the useful if he were put in any other position. In any case, it is to be hoped that players will be selected on their merits this season, and not on past reputation, and, with due deference to the selectors, I trust that we shall never again see a reputation of that past mistake of one member with fantastic ideas selecting the whole side!

GOLF.

SHEK O COUNTRY CLUB.

The result of the competition for the best 9 holes held during August was as follows:—

A. H. Ferguson 34-1=33
R. Hancock 36-3=33
A. P. Bungey 38-5=33

The above members will play off over 18 holes.

KOWLOON WINS AT TENNIS.

Playing on the Craigengower courts yesterday afternoon, the Kowloon Cricket Club beat the home side by 6 sets to 3, in the "A" division of the Tennis League.

STONEBREAKERS AND DAMAGED COPING.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

Two Chinese stonebreakers were charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday with damaging coping stone at Kai Tak Air Port. The case was brought at the instance of Mr. J. A. Howe of the P.W.D.

Both defendants pleaded guilty. Inspector Phillips said that Mr. Howe, who is in charge of work which is being carried out on the Kai Tak Air Port at Ngau Shiki Wan, found the defendants breaking up coping stones. The damage caused was about \$900.

Mr. Howe mentioned that the stones were dressed granite blocks valued at \$3 each. In all 103 of them had been damaged by the defendants.

Defendants, who declared they were employed by the Sang Lee contractors, said they were intending to use the stones on Government work in the district.

The Magistrate: I don't think your charge is right, Inspector Phillips. I don't think this is malicious damage.

Inspector Phillips: They are only charged with damage.

His Worship: This section of the Ordinance deals with malicious damage. "Any person who unlawfully or maliciously damages."

The defendants were remanded till to-day while the Inspector examined the charge which was framed against the defendants by a subordinate officer.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY HON. MR. T. H. KING, ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

SQUAD DRILL.

All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, September 3, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill under Lieut. R. 413. T's Chi Oo. Dress: Mufti.

Indian Company.

PARADE.

All ranks of the Indian Company are reminded of the parade to be held at Police Headquarters under Sergt. Condon on Tuesday, September 3, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

REVOLVER PARADE.

All recruits of the Indian Company who have not yet had training in rifle exercises will attend Police Headquarters for squad drill with rifles under Sergt. Condon on Tuesday, September 10, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Mufti.

REVOLVER SHOOT.

Revolvers will be carried out on Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, September 15, at 9.30 a.m. sharp, under Inspector Booker. Dress: White uniform, belt and helmet. All ranks of the Indian Company will attend. No member may be absent from this shoot without leave from the Company Commander.

Flying Squad.

The fortnightly patrol of the Hong Kong will take place on Thursday, September 5. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The next fortnightly patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, September 10. Fall in at the Tsimshatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

STRENGTH.

The following members of the Sharpshooters' Company are permitted to resign:—

Crown Sergeant R. 405 A. W. Grimmett, Constables R. 411 H. V. Pearce, R. 415 W. Ward, and R. 420 E. Tuck having completed one full year's service with effect from August 24.

(Sd.) T. H. KING, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hong Kong, September 2, 1929

KOWLOON "A" IN WINNING VEIN.

CHINESE "A" GOES DOWN BY SIX GOALS: SIMPSON ON WARPATH.

SOMERSETS OUTPOINT KOWLOON "B."

[By "WATERMAN."]

At V.R.C. last night the Somerset L.I. improved their position in the league table by obtaining full points from Kowloon "B." The soldiers put up quite a good exhibition and confounded the experts most of whom thought Kowloon "B" would do the trick. The soldiers, however, played well together and stuck to their men, with the result that they obtained a lead of two goals in the first half and increased it to 3-0 before the final whistle.

The Kowloon "A" made short work of the opposition put up by the Chinese "A" and finished 6-0 in their favour, Simpson getting four of the six goals.

KOWLOON "B" v. SOMERSETS.

The Peninsula team started encouragingly but found the Somersets an improved side and things did not go as easily as the Kowloon team wished. For the first few minutes play was fast and furious with neither side getting the better of the goals, both of whom were given plenty of work. But the team work of the soldiers told in the end and they finished three goals ahead of the civilians.

The Teams.

Kowloon "B": Angus, Murphy, Henry, Frost, Bliss, Harvey, Lawson.

Somersets: Hooker, Naylor, Stacey, Fox, Mackenzie, Hawker, Early.

The Game.

Failing to get the better of the soldiers although they were speedier, Kowloon unfortunately resorted to fouls. This was a costly game, as the soldiers got many attempts at the Kowloon goal. Bliss looked dangerous at one stage, but Stacey was always there to spoil Bliss' long shots. Kowloon had a couple of narrow escapes and then Mackenzie opened the scoring with a shot at close range which had Angus guessing.

Shortly after resuming a good pass from Hawker to Mackenzie let the latter put in good long swing, but Angus was there. A mis-pass from the goalkeeper gave Early the leather and he passed to Mackenzie who increased the lead by 2-0 before the interval.

Second Half.

The second half was better contested, the Kowloon team sending Lawson out and putting Henry back. Howard played well for his side and often got the forwards nicely placed, but Angus was sound in goal. Repeated attacks however, proved too much for young Angus, who, after stopping a shot at close range from Howard, succumbed to one from Mackenzie.

The final score was Somersets-3: Kowloon "B" 0.

Referee: Mr. Weyman.

KOWLOON "A" v. CHINESE "A."

Kowloon "A" had no difficulty in obtaining full points from Chinese "A" whom they beat by 6-0, getting three goals in each half without reply. The Kowloon team where a shade stronger in every department and the score is a just reflection of the difference between the sides.

The Teams.

Kowloon "A": Hedley, Logan, Rodgers, Railton, Simpson, Kerr and Goldman.

Chinese "A": Chi She Chou, Wong Ching, Ng Kam Chuen, Lee Yee Long, San Chi Keung, Choa Chak Lau, Chan Chi Ching.

The Game.

Kowloon pressed from the start and it was obvious that there was a real disparity of strength between the sides. Simpson opened the scoring on receiving a good pass from Railton.

On resuming, Goldman showed a bit of his old speed when he took the ball all the way down the bath himself and beat the goalie to register Kowloon's second goal. Then followed a series of bombardments from which the Chinese with some luck emerged unscathed, but just before the interval Kerr added a third goal for the Kowloon team. The Kowloon custodian was not tested in the first half.

Second Half.

The second half proved farcical. Simpson scored three goals inside three minutes and then the Kowloon team shuffled their players to level the game. Railton who had up till now played a good game at centre half went up to replace Simpson who was sent back to defend. There was no further scoring before the end of the match and it appeared as if Simpson's withdrawal from the forward line gave morale to the Chinese backs.

The final score was 6-0 against Chinese "A."

Referee: Mr. Weyman.

KOWLOON "A" v. CHINESE "B."

The points in connection with the above match which was not played, have been awarded by the Water Polo Council to the Chinese team.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 330 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

3.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (records supplied by The Pleasant Co.).

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme. (Victor and H.M.V. records supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.).

"Introduction And Fugue" (Liszt), Organ Solo, Fernando Germani. "Romance" (Romberg), Soprano, Kathryn Hilliard.

"Desert Song" (Vocal), Duet. Kathryn Hilliard and George Baker.

"Song Of The Voila Boatman" and "Shining Moon," Kirilloff's Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

"Our Avenue" and "Under The Moon," Comedienne, Gracie Fields.

"Lonesome And Sorry" "At Peace With The World," Victor Salon Orchestra.

"I'm Falling In Love With Someone," and "Moonbeams" (Blossom-Herbert), Tenor, Richard Crooks.

"Suite Française" (Foulds), The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

"My Man" and "The Song Of The Sewing-Machine," Comedienne, Fanny Brice.

"The Blue Mazurka," Vocal Gems, and "The Desert Song," Vocal Gems, H.M.V. Light Opera Company.

"El Gaucho," Tango, and "Castilian Moonlight," Tenor, Tito Schipa.

"Hawaiian Nights," Waltz, and "Aloma" (Bowers), Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra.

"What Is Done" and "Nocturne," Vocal Duet: Winnie Melville and Derek Oldham.

"Choral" (Bach), and "Impromptu In A Flat" (Chopin), Piano Solo, Harold Bauer.

"Malign Love Lament" and "Carnations," Soprano, Luceria Bori.

"On The Banks Of The Danube," Piano Solo, John Kurucz.

"Fifty Lure" and "I Dunno," Comedienne, Wish Wynne.

"Il Guarany" (Gomez), Overture, Creators' Band.

"One Alone" and "When You're Away," Tenor, Richard Crooks.

"Simple Aveu" (Thome) and "Serenade" (Pierne), Violoncello Solo, Alfred Wallenstein.

"Mother Of Mine, I Still Have You" and "My Stormy Weather Pal," The Silver-Masked Tenor.

"Stars and Strips Forever," March and "El Capitan March" (Souza), Arthur Pryor's Band.

"Come At Times" and "Remember Not," Choir of Canterbury Cathedral.

"Trial By Jury" (Sullivan), Selection, and "The Sorcerer" (Sullivan), Selection, The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

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MYSTERY OF GHOST SHIP.

SAILS SET BUT NO CREW.

DISAPPEARS WITHOUT LEAVING A TRACE.

Captain H. Kristensen, master of the Mexico, a Danish motor-ship which had been searching for the lost training-ship Kobenhavn, made Table Bay with a mystery to profound.

The captain has established the fact that the Kobenhavn passed Tristan da Cunha, the lonely South Atlantic island, on January 21. She had sail reduced to a single jib and "fore-lower-top". Her other sails were carefully stowed and furled.

She came drifting in the current a quarter of a mile off Tristan reef. Nobody was seen aboard, and her helm was unmanned. When the Kobenhavn was near striking the reef she turned and the current carried her into the mist into which she disappeared.

The Marie Celeste.

This is a mystery as puzzling as that of the Marie Celeste," said Capt. Kristensen when the Mexico docked. "The evidence of the Tristan Islanders is unshakable. Either the Kobenhavn had been abandoned or her whole crew was down with disease or poisoning. To the Islanders, the ship appeared undamaged, though slightly down by the stern."

"My belief," added Capt. Kristensen, "is that the Kobenhavn is still afloat, or has been washed up on the desert coast of South-West Africa or in the Antarctic. I am refuelling at Capetown and continuing the search of the African coast and the edge of the Southern ice-pack."

The Danish training ship Kobenhavn, a fine five-masted barque, with 70 naval cadets aboard, left Buenos Aires on December 14 for Australia, and has not been definitely reported since.

The discovery of the United States ship Marie Celeste, derelict near Gibraltar, on December 4, 1872, provided one of the most famous of sea mysteries, as the vessel had apparently been hurriedly abandoned by her crew without any discernible cause.

TWO YEARS FOR EX-MINISTER.

SIGNATORY TO THE PEACE TREATY.

TURF SCANDAL.

M. Louis Lucien Klotz, who, as Finance Minister of France, was one of the signatories of the Versailles Treaty which ended the war, stood in the dock as a common criminal, was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a small fine for issuing cheques which were dishonoured.

The actual charges involve an amount of £18,850, but behind this lies the story of a prominent statesman ruined by love of the turf and the luxuries of life.

He had dealt, in his official capacity, in millions and the vast sums which he then commanded appear to have dazzled his view as a private citizen.

His Slogan.

"Germany will pay," was his slogan during the Versailles negotiations; \$20,000,000 was the price he agreed to pay to America for the war stocks which the United States left in France.

The disposal of those enormous stocks from railway trains to baby layettes is one of the greatest scandals of French political life. The true story has never yet been told, but the French Chamber, yesterday and to-day, have debated bitterly the circumstances under which payment to America must be made.

M. Klotz ruined himself finally by betting and losing millions of francs on horse racing. He is stated to have gambled away his mother's fortune and a large portion of his wife's estate.

A period in a mental home followed; but though foremost alienists declare that he suffers from a new form of disease that is literally "money madness" they were unable to save him from his fate to-day.

His defence was that he had acted in good faith, that but for the raising, at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, of his parliamentary immunity, he would have attempted to pay his creditors, and that his mind was disordered.

It was learned that M. Henry Torres, who defended M. Klotz, is protesting against the sentence to the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General because, he states, his client should benefit by the First Offenders' Act.

The First Offenders' Act in France relieves the sentenced person of the necessity of purging his offence.

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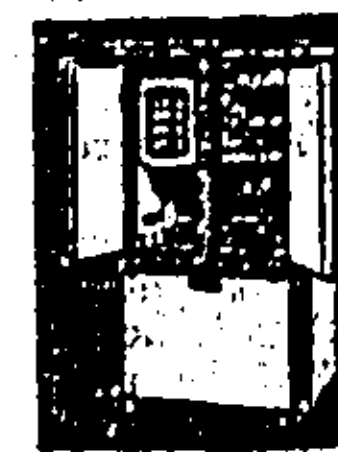
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ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRINCE AND POLICEMAN'S
DAUGHTER.

FORMER LONDON ACTRESS.

A retired detective of the Metropolitan Police, living at Tulse Hill, in south-east London, is the father of a princess who is related by marriage to a number of the royal families of Europe.

Soon the old policeman and his wife will pack their traps in their suburban villa and set forth to spend a holiday with their princess daughter and her "royal" husband in a luxurious establishment at Monte Carlo, where servants will wait on their every wish.

The ex-policeman is William Wegner, ex-first-class sergeant in the Criminal Investigation Department, and his daughter is H.R.H. Princess Violette of Montenegro, wife of Prince Peter of Montenegro, the second son of the late King Nicholas, the fighting monarch of that Balkan country.

Princess Violette was formerly Miss Violet Emily Wegner, music-hall artist and dancer, billed on theatrical placards as a "chief comedienne."

Sister-in-Law of a Queen.

Now she is sister-in-law to the Queen of Italy. Her husband's brother-in-law was the late Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle to the Czar of all the Russias and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies during the European war.

Her other relations-in-law fill pages in the records of royal families.

Although Prince Peter and Miss Wegner were married in Paris in April 1924, nobody outside the two families concerned knew that the princess was a London girl and the daughter of a policeman.

Princess Peter and Princess Violette are at present staying at the Hotel Splendide, Avenue de la Baine. They wanted Mr. Wegner to stay with them there, but, as the ex-sergeant said, "I don't like those great hotels; so I didn't go. I don't mind a villa at Monte Carlo, but those hotels—well, at my time of life I am past it."

A conspicuous portrait in the drawing-room of the Tulse Hill home of the ex-policeman, with its plush furniture and its ornaments, is a photograph of Prince Peter, signed by him, with the inscription "To my darling Mother."

"Everywhere the prince goes he takes my daughter," said Mrs. Wegner, with motherly pride.

"There is nothing he would not do for her," said ex-Detective Sergeant Wegner, not to be outdone in fatherly affection.

"She comes to see us sometimes, and we go to see her every year," Mrs. Wegner added.

"Her sister is married to a man in a good position in a shipping firm in Cardiff," said Mr. Wegner. "And one of her brothers is in business as a haulage contractor in London."

"Last winter, at Monte Carlo, the King of Sweden asked to be introduced to my daughter, the princess," went on Mrs. Wegner.

"And Mr. Baldwin, when he was Prime Minister, took tea with her over there, and Mr. Baldwin as well," continued the father.

"Don't say much about her stage days," added Mrs. Wegner. "She does not care about that. She has all sorts of people to consider. There is the Queen of Italy."

Start of Romance.

Princess Violette travelled round Europe for a number of years, fulfilling her music-hall engagements, with her mother as chaperone. Then, near San Remo, she met her prince, and romance came into her life.

The princess has the beauty which can divert the course of history—features which are exceptional, a complexion to marvel at, and a splendid figure.

"Her pictures have been sold all over Europe," declared her father. "Once, in Berlin, a photograph made twenty thousand picture postcards of her, and he sold them in two days."

Princess Violette never forgets her old parents. She writes to them regularly, and tells them all the news of the interesting people she meets in company with her husband. She is a princess who is still a policeman's daughter and a Londoner.

Her father and her mother just live on the thought of her in their London home, and they would die rather than do anything which might not be in keeping with what should be done by the father and mother of a princess.

"Don't say anything the Queen of Italy might not like," was the parting instruction of the mother of Princess Violette of Montenegro, née Violet Emily Wegner.

THE NEW BIG-GAME HUNTER.

HORNS IN "JUNK" SHOPS

THRILLS FROM MEMORIES.

"There's a nice pair o' horns, on'y a couple o' pounds." The subsequent remarks may be read in a recent number of *Punch*, illustrated with one of Mr. Raven Hill's characteristic drawings of a swartly pawnbroker offering a fine "head" to an unenthusiastic Scot.

A couple o' pounds! That is what it is worth (with luck) to the old clothes man. Not a thought of all those endless days of stalking in precipitous corries, when the wind shifted or, at the critical moment, the fog came down on you, writes Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston in *Country Life*. Not a thought of those moments when a good beast was within comfortable range, but the trigger finger refrained because he was not the big royal of the forest.

Twa Pounds!

Not a thought of the long night journeys and the tips to the stalkers and the bill of Mr. M. of N. for setting up the head. A couple o' pounds! But, after all and on second thoughts, what is there to grumble about? The gillies and the stalkers have filled and drained their flasks, and the stuffer has duly cashed his cheque. The hunter had his thrill in that culminating moment when his finger pressed the trigger, and countless times in later years, his after-dinner eyes have looked up to the wall where the trophy hangs and he has lived again through those glorious hours.

Who among hunters has not bought (at whatever cost) some such a memory, and who among them would sell it at whatever a price? His first stag, that chamois he missed, the stalk of that markhor in the Himalaya: what a rich store of recollections he has.

In Africa.

With half-closed eyes he can see a wide expanse of African thorn bush with the waters of Lake Edward shimmering in the noonday distance. Fishing eagles wait piercingly from their dizzy altitudes, and bees innumerable hum about the flowers of the acacias.

A waterbuck strolls across a narrow glade, followed shortly by another of seemingly gigantic size; a third follows carrying horns still larger, and the Bwana is about to fire when yet another, the king of waterbucks, comes slowly into view.

A lucky shot drops him dead, a "record" head by an inch or two; the porters and the neighbouring village feast through the night, while the hunter cleans the skull and scalp. The end is a gloomy corner in a London club, prelude to the old junk shop and, perhaps, a couple o' pounds.

Not so very many years ago arose a new school of hunters, whose first weapon was the camera, the rifle being reserved only for defence in the last resort. The risks that these brave men willingly accept are fully equal to those incurred by the most intrepid ivory hunter or killer of lions. The trophies that they bring back with them far exceed in beauty and in interest the heads and tusks of former days.

A Pioneer.

One of the pioneers of the new school was Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore, who had as his assistant on one of his African trips Mr. James L. Clark of the American Museum of Natural History. In an enthralling book recently published Mr. Clark relates some of his experiences in the pursuit of big-game animals in Africa and other continents.

Sometimes his quarry was a museum specimen, sometimes it was a picture, and the pictures, stories always win "hand down." It is the same thing with the illustrations; there are photographs of the author posed beside corpses destined for the Museum, and there are photographs of the hunting lion and of the charging rhino.

It is needless to say which of these really hold the reader, nor will anyone be found to deny that a moving picture of wild animals in their native haunts gives far more pleasure than the best mounted "group" in a museum.

In the years to come, years that are not so very remote, the plains of East Africa will be as desolate of game as is the South-African veldt to-day. The herds of zebras and the multitudes of antelopes will have gone to join the vanished quagga. But in place of the half-dozen sorry stuffed specimens that alone remain of the quagga there will be libraries of living pictures of the extinguished animals to thrill and delight the generations of the future.

Debtor, lugubriously, at Shore-ditch County Court: I am not earning much. Judge Oliver: I am not earning much either.

Money and Markets

GOSSIP FROM THE SHARE MARKET.

EWOS AND ELECTRICS PROMINENT: SHARP
RISE IN RAUBS.

FREE ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

[By "KUFAN"]

Gossip often moves the market, but no investor should either buy or sell on market gossip only.

A fair business has been put through during the past week mostly in Ewos and in Electrics, both these stocks showing a fair appreciation since last week. Apart from these two stocks, the volume of business reports has been rather small.

There is a sharp rise reported in Raubs, and shares are now wanted at \$9.50 Straits, which must come as welcome news to Raub holders in Hong Kong. Readers will remember that I predicted a rise in this stock several weeks ago, since when a dividend has also been paid.

HONG KONG BANKS: A fair number of shares changed hands during the week at \$1.30, and closed with buyers at this rate.

UNIONS improved to a buying rate of \$3.40. A small parcel of shares were sold at this figure.

WHARVES are steady at \$1.30 buyers, but sellers are holding out for \$1.31.

PROVIDENTS: Shares are wanted at \$4.40 but sellers are asking \$4.40. I have not heard of any transactions this week.

EWOS improved from a buying rate of \$16.00 early in the week to \$17.50 Shanghai delivery at the close. Buyers for local delivery are only offering \$17.50, and there are sellers at \$17.50.

HONG KONG HOTELS are steady at \$8.40 and I hear one or two small parcels changed hands at \$8.50.

LANDS came in for business at \$6.00 and closed with buyers at this rate.

HUMPHREYS are gradually creeping up. Although buyers are offering \$14.25 there are no shares coming out, which is a healthy sign.

TRANS: One or two small parcels changed hands at \$18.20 ex dividend. There are buyers at \$18 and sellers at \$18.20.

STAR FERRIES are steady at \$6.50.

CHINA LIGHTS, after being done at \$12.75/80 for the old shares, dropped to \$12.50. A few shares changed hands at the latter figure but the stock closed fairly firm with buyers offering \$12.70.

ELECTRICS: Large parcels changed hands during the week at rates varying between \$33.75 and \$30. I think at least a couple of thousand shares must have changed hands at the latter figure. There are sellers at the moment at \$33.50 and buyers at \$33.25. I would not be surprised to see a slight improvement take place shortly.

CEMENTS are fairly firm at \$3.75. Shares changed hands during the week at \$3.75 and \$3.80.

RAUBS have improved since the dividend was paid recently to a buying rate of \$9.50 (Straits currency).

RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON AND NEW YORK PRICES.

On July 31 the following prices were quoted for rubber in the markets named:-

London.

Plantation grades opened steady but improved later on some American buying, but the market closed easier. Smoked sheet, spot and August, sold from 10-15/16d. to 11-3/16d. to 11d. and buyers; September from 11d. to 11d. to 11d. and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 11d. to 11d. to 11-5/16d. and buyers; Jan.-March from 11d. to 11-9/16d. and buyers; April-June from 1s. to 11d. and sellers; Jan.-Dec. 1930, from 1s. 0-1/4d. to 1s. 0-3/16d. and sellers; crepe, spot, from 11d. to 11-1/16d. and sellers. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 11d. and sellers.

New York.

Smoked sheet sellers were 1c. higher. Spot and August, 20c.; Aug.-Sept., 22c. First latex crepe sellers were also 1c. higher. Spot and August, 21c.; Aug.-Sept., 21c. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 points up to 10 points down August, 21.00c.; Sept., 21.30c.; Dec., 22.40c.; March, 22.90c.; May, 23.40c. Sales, 70 contracts.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The cotton yarn market is still weak, there being no demand from the country districts. But prices have not fallen as supplies are short.

The production of charcoal in Foshan has decreased and the industry is declining. Merchants say they have made no profits during the past few years.

The raw silk market has become more active and prices have advanced slightly. Some 130 bales were sold on the 1st instant, the prices being:-H.K. \$970 for No. 14/16 per picul.

Over 8100,000 worth of sugar cane were destroyed in the West River districts by the recent typhoon. It is understood that the production of sugar will be greatly decreased this year and a higher price is expected.

The weaving of grass-cloth which has been one of the largest industries in Kwangtung from time immemorial has been declining during the past few years. For many years, this material has been used for men's long summer gowns. But now-a-days so many people wear European clothing instead of gowns that the demand for the material has suffered appreciably.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"CHOP" SYSTEM DISCUSSED BY MERCHANTS.

IMPERFECT, BUT NO POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Li Yick Mui presided over a fairly large gathering of representatives of different hong and firms at yesterday's monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Among those present were Mr. Chau Yue Teng (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Leung Yue, Mr. Ho Lu, Mr. Ip Lan Tsung, Mr. Tang Shiu Kin, and Mr. Chan Houng Pak (Secretary).

Much interest was created by a discussion on the use of chop, it is the practice of Chinese firms to place unlimited reliance on a chop and in Chinese business circles the chop takes the place of the signature in European commerce. An important local firm wrote to the Chamber to say that recently they had paid out \$7,000 in connection with one of their business deals to a person who had produced the chop of a customer. It was later discovered that the chop was a forgery and the firm victimized suggested to the Chamber that in future no money should be paid out to an individual producing a chop. If payment of money was due to a shop or firm, it was suggested that the money be taken to such shop or firm and the receipt chop thus obtained.

This suggestion is theoretically sound but, after discussion, the meeting found that it was not practicable, because, as a banker pointed out, almost every Chinese firm, having business with a bank, invariably sent an assistant to the bank with a chop, and against the chop the bank would pay out any sum of money.

It was further pointed out that it would be impossible to meet all the work that would be involved every day at the banks if the chop system could not be trusted. If the bank had to send shroffs to every firm to obtain their chops before paying out any money, a large staff of shroffs—all of whom would have to be guaranteed for very large amounts—would have to be employed. In short no substitute for the chop system could be devised for use among Chinese business houses in Hong Kong.

Charity.

Letters were read from several charitable institutions in North China asking for assistance for relief work in Szechuen, where there is much distress owing to drought, in the flood area around Peking (Wing Ting River district), and at Yunnan where the victims of the explosion are still in need of help.

Local Motor Troubles.

Mr. Ip Lan Chun drew the attention of the Chairman to what appeared to him to be harsh regulations in regard to motor traffic in the city. He pointed out that as soon as a motor car (public or private) stopped anywhere, a policeman would always come up and point out to the driver that an obstruction was being caused. He understood that licences were to be cancelled after six offences and he asked the Chamber to see if something could be done for chauffeurs. It was rather hard if a person lost his licence after six such minor offences.

BULLION IN JAPAN.

LARGE IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Gold and silver bullion and coin imported into Japan in the first quarter of 1929 amounted to \$78,838, all from the United States, excepting 861 imported from China, states the American consul at Tokio, Mr. C. L. DeVault, who adds:-

The gold imports of \$72,758 exceeded those in the first quarter of 1928 by 21.5 per cent. The silver imports were less than one-third as large as in the first three months of 1928. No silver coin or bullion was imported in the first quarter of 1929.

There were, of course, no gold coin or bullion exports during the first quarter of 1929, owing to the embargo, which has remained effective since 1917, with the exception of certain emergency shipments made under government sanction to New York and London in 1925, 1926 and 1927 in aid of yen exchange. There are many indications that the removal of the gold embargo is imminent.

The entire imports of gold and silver coin and bullion in the quarter under review, with the exception of \$16 of silver coin from China, were received from the United States.

The quantity of coal imported into Hong Kong, Canton and other South China ports from Formosa has increased rapidly during the last few months. From April to June, inclusive, the quantity varied from 15,000 to 20,000 tons monthly. But since July, the quantity has increased to 30,000 tons per month. It is expected that 50,000 tons will be imported during the present month.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.				SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.			
Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.							
Banks							
...	...	\$1,230	...	H.K. Banks	...	...	...
280	...	...	\$124	Do. (London)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chartered Banks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. "C"	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...
Insurance							
...	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Underwriters	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Union Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Yangtze Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Fires	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Fires	...	...	...
Shipping							
...	...	...	...	Douglases	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Transp.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Water-boats	...	...	...
Mining							
...	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kailans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (single)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Explorations	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Raubs	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Trench Mines	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.							
...	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Providents	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	New Engineering	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkows	...	...	...
Cotton Mills							
...	...	...	...	Ewos	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shai Cottons (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Zoong Sings	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels and Buildings							
...	...	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Realty	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Humphreys	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...
Public Utilities							
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Star Ferries	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	C. Lighters (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Electric	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macao do	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Telephones	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Traction	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...
Industrials							
...	...	...	...	Canton Ices	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cementa (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ropes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Malayan Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...
Miscellaneous							
...	...	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Amusements	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lans Crawfords	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mackintoshes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sincere (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Watsons	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wm. Powells	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	B. Ind. G.S. Bonds	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

REBATE FOR 1928: QUESTION OF ADJUSTMENT.

The certificate of the auditors of the Accident Offices Association in regard to the undertaking given by the association on behalf of its constituent insurance offices for the purpose of limiting the charges to employers in respect of employers' liability insurance has been issued as a White Paper.

The general effect of the undertaking is that the association engages on behalf of its members to adjust from time to time the rates of premium for this class of insurance in such a way as to make the "loss ratio" (i.e., the proportion which the total amount paid or set aside in respect of claims bears to the premiums) not less than a fixed percentage.

The ratio of losses to premiums during the year has been found to be 64.65 per cent. The insured employers will, in consequence, be entitled (subject to the terms of the undertaking) to a rebate of 7.85 per cent. In respect of 1924 the "loss ratio" gave a rebate of 7.12 per cent. in respect of 1925 8.00 per cent. in respect of 1926 5.35 per cent. and in respect of 1927 10.87 per cent.

RAW SILK.

MARKETS QUIET.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter, dated July 29, received from Messrs. Horaby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool.

Values have fluctuated within a narrow compass during the past week and on balance are unchanged to 2c. lower.

The New York certificated stocks on the 17th inst. totalled 4,500 bales (5-bale unit) a 600 bales (10-bales) unit.

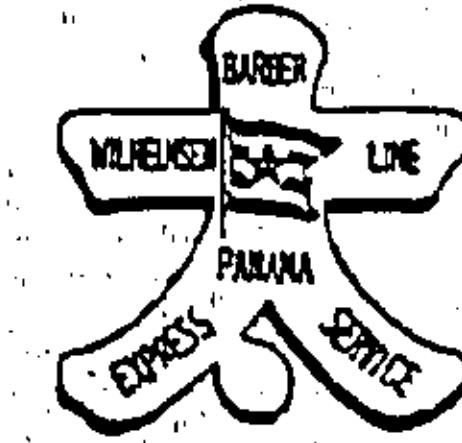
Our mail advices from New York are featureless. The spot market is quiet, and holders seem more confident, although some uneasiness is caused by rumours of price cutting.

Latest crop news is very indefinite and has had little effect on values.

Our New York correspondents cable that there is a steady demand for Raw and Thrown Silk at lower levels. The piece goods market is very quiet.

Another cable to hand over the week-end says that the consuming trade is holding aloof, but that sellers are resisting lower prices.

Close New York Saturday: August \$4.80c, September \$4.70c, January \$4.70c.



BARBER WILHELMSSEN LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC COAST SERVICE
via PANAMA.

NEXT SAILING

M.V. "TAI YIN"

on SEPTEMBER 12th

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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
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42 Days To New York

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REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG,
AMOI, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOI	5th Sept.	7th Sept.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	S'HAL, K'LONG & AMOI	8th Sept.	10th Sept.	MANILA, M'KASAR, & SOERABAYA
TJIBADAK	S'HAL & AMOI	18th Sept.	15th Sept.	MANILA, M'KASAR, & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOI	26th Sept.	26th Sept.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOI & S'HAL
TJISAROE	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOI	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOI & S'HAL
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	14th Sept.	18th Sept.	AMOI & S'HAL
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	18th Sept.	20th Sept.	AMOI & S'HAL

JAVA.

THE TROPICAL GARDEN OF EDEN.

Follow this flag on the comfortable steamers of
the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN to JAVA.

Gorgeous motoring along hundreds of miles of
Asphalt roads.

Famous Botanical Gardens of BUTENZORG,
Smouldering Volcanoes.

Ancient Hindu Burubudur and Mendut Temples.
—Native Art and Craft.—Numerous cool
Mountain resorts 3000—6300 feet altitude.

A round-trip that takes 3 to 4 weeks to be
remembered for a life-time.

For particulars apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents:-

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

AMOI.

Haiyang, Douglas, Sept. 3.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Haiching, Douglas, Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Anking, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Luchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 10.
Kutang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 16.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., Sept. 20.
Takliwa, B.I., Oct. 1.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Oct. 1.

ANTWERP.

Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Kito Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Taipei, B. & S., Sept. 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.
St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.

BALTI PORTS.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

BALTIMORE.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.

BANGKOK.

Anking, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Helios, Thoresen, Sept. 8.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Helios, Thoresen, Sept. 8.
Kalgan, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Sept. 22.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Sept. 12.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.

BOMBAY.

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.

BOSTON.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 10.
Maybashi, M.N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Sept. 24.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 29.

BREMEN.

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

BRINDISI.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 6.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.

CALCUTTA.

Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 12.
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 17.

CEBU.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 13.

COLOMBO.

Ermland, Jansen, Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jansen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kito Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 22.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

COPENHAGEN.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

DALNY.

Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Vogland, Jansen, Sept. 12.
Bloemfontein, Bank, Sept. 19.
Aeneas, B.F., Sept. 23.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Ermland, Jansen, Sept. 4.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jansen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kito Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 22.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, Sept. 3.
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Haiching, Douglas, Sept. 6.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 10.

GENOA.

Ermland, Jansen, Sept. 4.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Protesilaus, B.F., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Burgeland, Jansen, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

GLASGOW.

Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Protesilaus, B.F., Sept. 14.
Memnon, B.F., Sept. 18.
Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.

GOTHENBURG.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Canton, M.M., Sept. 8.
Tonkin, M.M., Sept. 10.

HAMBURG.

Ermland, Jansen, Sept. 4.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jansen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

HARVER.

Protesilaus, B.F., Sept. 14.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HONOLULU.

Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.

ILOILO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

JAPAN PORTS.

Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Sept. 3.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Nagapora, P. & O., Sept. 5.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 5.
Onia, B.F., Sept. 6.
Preussen, Jansen, Sept. 7.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 9/8.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Kutang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
St. Albans, E. & A., Sept. 10.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Tewer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 17.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 17.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Calulu, B.I., Sept. 19.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 19.
Glenluc, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
General Metzinger, M.M., Sept. 24.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Carnarvonshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, Jansen, Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Nellore, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Atrous, B.F., Sept. 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 1.
Rosandra, D'well's, Oct. 1.
Takliwa, B.I., Oct. 1.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Oct. 1.

KANGAROO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KANGAROO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KANGAROO.

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Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KANGAROO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

MARSEILLES.

Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.

NAFLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

NEWCHOWANG.

Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 5.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Sept. 5.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 10.
Maybashi, M.N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Sept. 24.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 29.

NORTH CHINA.

Preussen, Jansen, Sept. 7.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 9/8.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Vogland, Jansen, Sept. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

ORAN.

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.

OSLO.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

PANAMA.

Maybashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 29.

PENANG.

Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Sept. 12.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 17.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Burgeland, Jansen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 22.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

PORTLAND.

Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

RABAU.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.
Calulu, D'well's, Sept. 27.

RANGOON.

Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 17.

SAIGON.

D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.
St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Golden M'tain, S.S.S., Sept. 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Everett, S.S.S., Sept. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

SEATTLE.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Tucker, B.F., Sept. 12.
Everett, S.S.S., Sept. 12.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 1.

SHANGHAI.

Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Chakasang, Jardine's, Sept. 9.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 9.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 9.
Nagapora, P. & O., Sept. 9.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 9.
Yunnan, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Chinhu, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Onia, B.F., Sept. 9.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 9.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 9.
Preussen, Jansen, Sept. 9.
Luchow, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Suiyang, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Sept. 9.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 9/8.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Kutang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
Alipore, P. & O., Sept. 11.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Sept. 11.
Asphalion, B.F., Sept. 12.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Kwonsang, Jardine's, Sept. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 16.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Vogland, Jansen, Sept. 18.
Calulu, B.I., Sept. 19.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 19.
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., Sept. 20.
Aeneas, B.F., Sept. 23.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
General Metzinger, M.M., Sept. 24.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Carnarvonshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, Jansen, Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Nellore, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 1.
Rosandra, D'well's, Oct. 1.

SINGAPORE.

Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Ermland, Jansen, Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, D'well's, Sept. 7.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 9.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Sept. 12.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Mora, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 17.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Burgeland, Jansen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 22.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.

SWATOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, Sept. 3.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Chakasang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Chinhua, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Haiching, Douglas, Sept. 6.
Anking, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Helios, Thoresen, Sept. 8.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Sept. 8.
Suiyang, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 10.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Sept. 11.
Helios, Thoresen, Sept. 13.
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Kalgan, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Kwonsang, Jardine's, Sept. 15.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Sept. 22.

TIENTSIN.

Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 5.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Hainan, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Vogland, Jansen, Sept. 18.
Chingshing, Jardine's, Sept. 24.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 6.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.

TSINGTAO.

Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Chakasang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Hainan, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Sept. 8.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Sept. 11.
Kwonsang, Jardine's, Sept. 15.
Vogland, Jansen, Sept. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Sept.	Noon
FOOCHOW, WHAMPOA, CHENGPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Sept.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & DAIKING	"LINAN"	On 4th Sept.	5 p.m.
NIKOP & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 4th Sept.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 6th Sept.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & BANGKOK	"ANKING"	On 8th Sept.	6 a.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 8th Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHONG"	On 8th Sept.	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Sept.	3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHENGPOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Sept.	11 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 15th Sept.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 15th Sept.	Noon

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, TELEPHONE CENTRAL 86, Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home	Days to East
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, TELEPHONE CENTRAL 86, Agents.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "ASIA"

loading on or about 25th SEPTEMBER

For PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	COPENHAGEN, ETC.
M.S. "Afrika"	25th Sept.	24th Oct.
M.S. "Malaya"	21st Oct.	2nd Dec.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports. For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

MARSHALL BUILDING, Agents.

Telephone C. 4071.

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PRINCE LINE

AUGMENTED SERVICE SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

"ROYAL PRINCE" ... Sept. 10th
 "CINGALESE PRINCE" ... Sept. 24th
 "IMPERIAL PRINCE" ... Oct. 10th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates. For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to:—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

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King's Building

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSHALLS via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTEROS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTEROS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 19th Nov.
CHENONCEAUX ... 3rd Dec.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 3rd Dec.
ATHOS II ... 17th Dec.	ANGERS ... 17th Dec.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp):

For Full Particulars, apply to:—

Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C 651 and 740

2, Queen's Building.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	SEPTEMBER 1, 1929.										SEPTEMBER 2, 1929.										
	Barometer at Sea Level		Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Sea	State	Remarks	Barometer at Sea Level		Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Sea	State	Remarks	
Home Coast Barometer Reduced	Inches	Millis.	Direction	Force	Sea	State	Home Coast Barometer Reduced	Inches	Millis.	Direction	Force	Sea	State	Home Coast Barometer Reduced	Inches	Millis.	Direction	Force	Sea	State	Home Coast Barometer Reduced
Wladivostok...	12	29.64	75.29	72	...	SSW	2	b	...	6	29.58	75.13	62	...	...	...	...	0	o	...	...
Nemuro	11	29.63	75.25	...	...	ESE	1	...	...	5	29.78	75.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	29.72	75.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.75	75.55	...	...	N	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.70	75.45	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	29.70	75.60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	WSW	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.82	75.75	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	NNW	...	...	4	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.84	75.80	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	29.82	75.75	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.84	75.80	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	29.80	75.70	...	...	ESE	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.88	75.90	...	...	SE	1	...	...	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	E	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.86	75.85	...	...	WSW	...	...	...	...	29.88	75.90	...	...	S	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chetoo	...	29.61	75.21	82	71	WNW	4	b	...	6	29.71	75.46	98	86	WN	...	...	1	b	b	...
Shanghai	15	29.79	75.66	93	61	NW	4	b	...	...	29.86	75.84	72	96	NN	...	...	2	...	...	...
Guttsaff	...	29.84	75.79	84	83	SSW	2	b	...	...	29.89	75.92	78	82	NNW	...	...	1	b	o	...
Sharp Peak	...	29.78	75.64	88	88	SE	2	b	...	7	29.82	75.74	83	87	E	...	...	4	...	...	...
Amoy	...	29.78	75.64	90	88	SSE	2	b	...	6	29.78	75.64	82	92	SW	...	...	1	b	c	...
Swatow	...	29.78	75.64	90	100	E	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.72	78	96	NN	...	...	1	b	c	...
Taihouki	11	29.84	75.78	90	51	WNW	4	b	...	5	29.80	75.69	75	91	...	...	...	0	b	...	...
Taihu	...	29.86	75.94	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.75	77	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Taiman	...	29.82	75.75	90	...	NE	2	h	...	...	29.79	75.66	79	...	...	...	...	0	b	b	...
Koehun	...	29.84	75.79	90	...	E	2	b	...	...	29.78	75.66	75	...	...	...	...	0	b	...	...
Pescadores	...	29.85	75.81	86	...	WSW	2	...	...	...	29.78	75.66	75	...	...	...	...	0	b	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.71	75.46	81	85	E	5	or	...	6	29.76	75.59	81	87	E	...	...	4	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.70	75.44	...	...	E	5	...	...	...	29.74	75.44	...	...	E	...	...	5	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.68	75.39	81	82	ESE	4	...	...	...	29.71	75.45	79	90	ESE	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.50	74.03	81	92	E	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.75	75.57	84	87	SE	3	...	...	...	29.77	75.61	80	90	ESE	...	...	2	b	...	...
Philien	15	29.50	74.94	77	84	NNW	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.49	74.91	81	...	NNW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.74	75.44	86	75	NNE	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	...	29.73	75.31	86	75	NW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.72	75.48	90	69	N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.72	75.48	90	69	N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.72	75.48	84	71	NW	2	...	...	...	29.63	75.27	75	92	NNW	...	...	2	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.68	75.38	77	92	WSW	4	...	...	...	29.39	74.64	73	94	SW	...	...	6	r	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.66	75.33	...	...	SW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.65	75.30	82	74	SW	6	...	...	...	29.62	75.24	82	70	WSW	...	...	4	...	...	...
Saipap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.69	75.44	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.72	75.48	...	...	N	1	...	...	4.22	29.74	75.44	...	...	W	...	...	4	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.75	75.57	...	...	W	4	...	...	...	29.76	75.59	80	...	W	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.72	77	...	SSE	...	...	1	c	b	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	75.77	81	87	SW	...	...	2	b	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	75.69	99	77	SW	2	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

September 1d. 18A. 00m.—Warning to Hong Kong, and Philien:—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 19° N. Long. 108° E., moving W.N.W.
 September 2d. 9h. 50m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 15° N. Long. 124° E., moving W.
 September 2d. 10A. 50m.—An area of relatively high pressure extends from N. China to the Bonins. The typhoon has probably entered the coast near Haiphong, but in the absence of return from Indo-China, this is uncertain.
 The typhoon of the Pacific is situated about 200 miles east of Manila, moving westward.
 Manila warning, 1d. 23h. 45m.—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 126° E., moving W. Recd. 2d. 6h. 45m.
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.25 inch. Total since January 1, 59.66 inches, against an average of 66.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON SEPTEMBER 3.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, September 1

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.68	29.75	29.71
Temperature...	81	81	80
Humidity...	79	85	88
Wind...	...	...	...
Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	5	4
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.25	0.00	2.45
Highest open-air Temperature, 31.85			
Lowest open-air Temperature, 1.77			

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

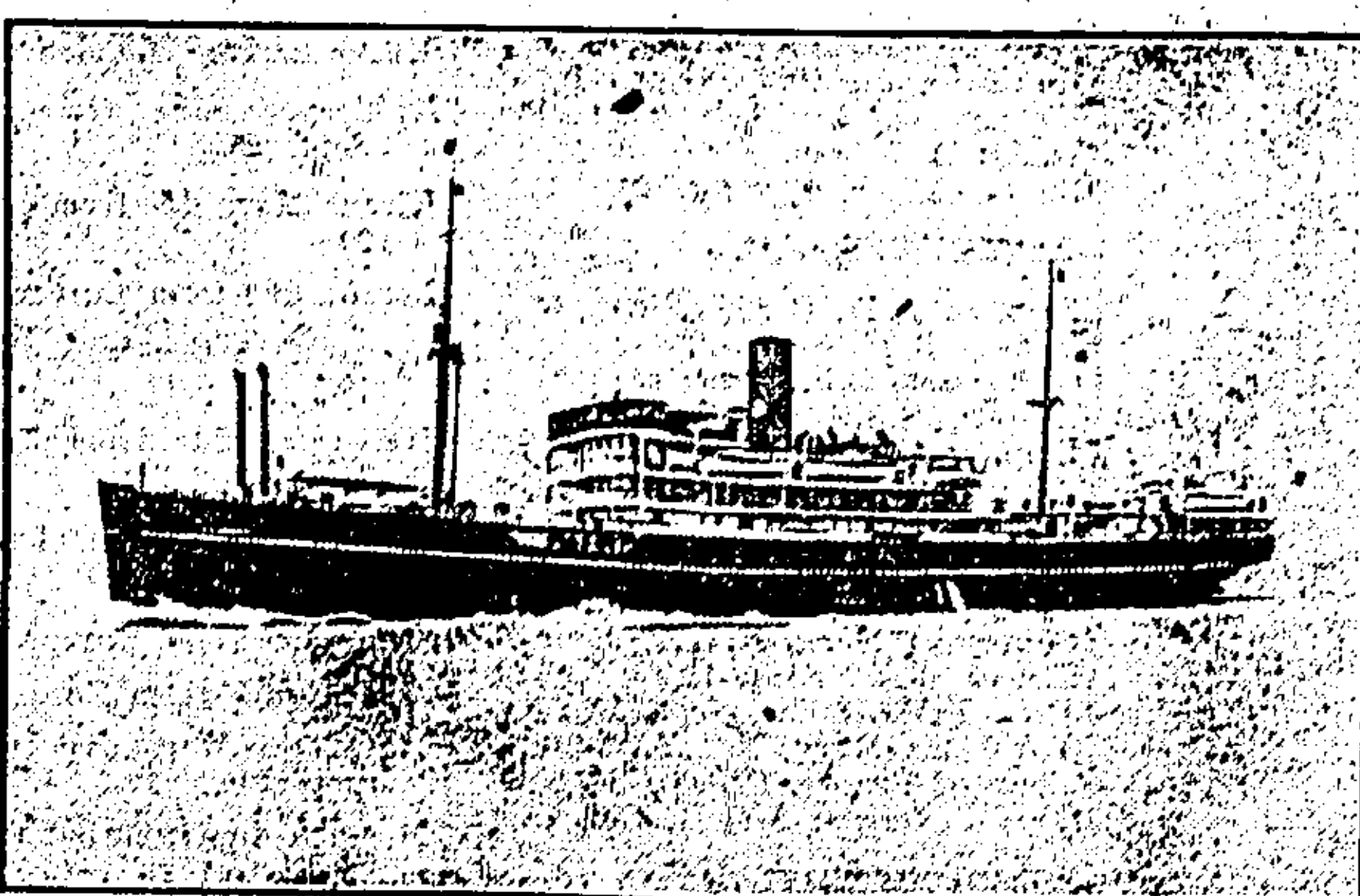
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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" "YATSHING" "KWASANG" "KWONGSANG"	Wed. 4th Sept. at Noon Sun. 8th Sept. at Noon Wed. 11th Sept. at Noon Sun. 15th Sept. at Noon
ORAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG" "NAMSANG" "YENRANG" "SUISANG"	Wed. 4th Sept. at 7 a.m. Fri. 20th Sept. at 7 a.m. Tues. 1st Oct. at 10 a.m. Sat. 13th Oct. at 7 a.m.
ORAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues. 10th Sept. at Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Fri. 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m. Mon. 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI, WEI & NEWCHWANG	"CHONGSHING" "CHIPSING"	Thurs. 5th Sept. at Noon Tues. 24th Sept. at Noon

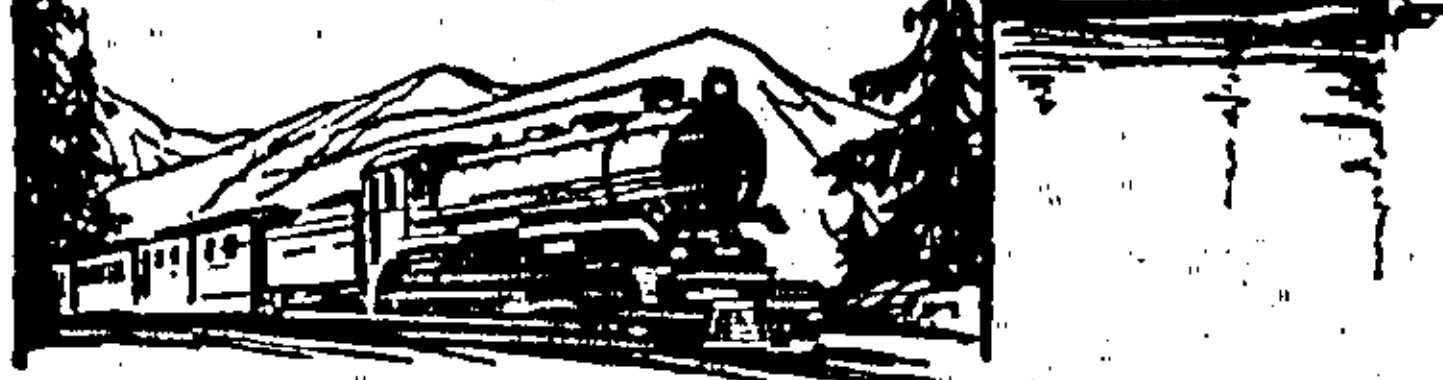


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NOON, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1929.

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Summer Excursion Rates:

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and return	H.K. \$120
" " " NAGASAKI "	H.K. \$165
" " " MOJI "	H.K. \$190
" " " KOBE "	H.K. \$210
" " " YOKOHAMA "	H.K. \$235

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	
KOREA MARU	Wednesday, 4th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	Wednesday, 18th Sept.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	
SHIZUKA MARU	Monday, 8th Sept.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Monday, 23rd Sept.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.	
HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday, 7th Sept.
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 21st Sept.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 25th Sept.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 25th Sept.
POMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	
SADO MARU	Wednesday, 11th Sept.
TOTTORI MARU	Friday, 27th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
RAKUYO MARU	Tuesday, 24th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Tuesday, 24th Sept.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.	
MAYBASHI MARU	Thursday, 12th Sept.
IOBA MARU	Sunday, 29th Sept.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.	
LYONS MARU	Friday, 20th Sept.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
PENANG MARU	Sunday, 8th Sept.
MURORO MARU	Monday, 16th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	
BANGKOK MARU (omit Shanghai)	Wednesday, 4th Sept.
KATORI MARU	Monday, 18th Sept.
CEYLON MARU (Mojiko direct)	Tuesday, 17th Sept.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia. For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone: C. No. 292 and 3897. (Private exchanges to all Depots.)

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IN 17 DAYS
By REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
OF THE
PRINCE LINE

"JAVANESE PRINCE" Sails New York 7th Sept. arrives H'kong. 24th Oct.
"BRITISH PRINCE" " " 21st " " 7th Nov.
"JAPANESE PRINCE" " " 5th Oct. " 21st "

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KING'S BUILDING.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORT 2,700 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 13,000 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Hai Yang, Foochow	350	—
Chak Sang, Tsingtao	430	680
City of Melbourne, Dunkirk	250	5,980
Glenamoy, Dairen	900	6,050
Shantung, Canton	—	185
	—	1,030
	—	12,805
Japanese		
Menado Maru, Haiphong	750	—
Times Maru, Keelung	1,000	2,110
	—	1,730
	—	2,110
Total	2,750	13,005

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
German	1	0
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	1	2
Norwegian	0	2
Total	10	14

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Hai Yang (Br.) Foochow, Swatow	259
Chak Sang (Br.) Tsingtao, Swatow	13
Shantung (Br.) Canton	70
Menado Maru (Jap.) Haiphong, Hoibow	149
Total	491

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Wharves:—Kowloon: Empress of Asia, Kamo Maru, Celebes Maru, Awa Maru, President Pierce; Holt's: City of Melbourne; O.S.K.: Menado Maru; Douglas LaPraque: Haiyang. Docks:—Kowloon: Turbo, Soitan Yau, Kioke, Uchika, Maussang, Promiss, Le, Cheung, Proteus; Taikoo: Triumph, Utrecht, Nation, Hong Kong. Buoys:—At Glenamoy, A2 Korea Maru, A4 Duchess d'Aosta, A5 Tjibadak, A6 Tjipanas, B7 Siu-sang, A8 Shidvoka Maru, B8 Shantung, A10 Van Heutz, B11 Kwangchow, C15 Kanchow, C17 Havdrot, B24 Sorachi Maru, A25 Melville Dollar, A26 Texas, B32 Cheong Sang, C35 Hellas, B36 Tai Fook Sing, C37 Kueichow, C39 Mao Lee, C40 Helikon, C43 Pong Tong, C49 Times Maru, B50 Storviken, A52 Wray Castle, C53 Koyo Maru.

ARRIVALS.

September 1.

Awa Maru, Japanese str., 6,025 tons, Capt. Y. Kotorii, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
City of Melbourne, British str., 4,125 tons, Capt. A. J. Metcalfe, from Singapore, Holt's Wharf.—Bank Line.
Glenamoy, British str., 4,635 tons, Capt. C. E. Homan, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1.—J. M. & Co.
Koyo Maru, Japanese str., 903 tons, Capt. A. Watanabe, from Keelung, buoy No. C33.—M.B.K.
Storviken, Norwegian str., 2,930 tons, Capt. G. B. Onorhim, buoy No. B50.—Wallen & Co.
Times Maru, Japanese str., 1,304 tons, Capt. T. Nakamura, from Keelung, buoy No. C49.—Wada & Co.

September 2.

Duchessa d'Aosta, Italian str., 4,884 tons, Capt. Verbas, from Singapore, buoy No. A4.—Doddwell & Co.
Ethan Allen, American str., 4,831 tons, Capt. E. J. Madden, from Shanghai, Stonecutters.—J. Everett & Co.
Ho Sang, British str., 3,293 tons, Capt. W. Field-Hood, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.
Kathe, German str., 906 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Whampoa, buoy No. C45.—Kwong Mow Tai.
Kueichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. A. F. Summefeld, from Canton, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.
Mao Lee, Chinese str., 1,909 tons, Capt. Y. Matanabe, from Canton, buoy No. C39.—Yee Tai Hong.

Melville Dollar, American str., 4,319 tons, Capt. O. Arnesen, from Shanghai, buoy No. A25.—A.M.L.

Menado Maru, Japanese str., 2,163 tons, Capt. T. Kawamata, from Haiphong, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

President Pierce, American str., 3,393 tons, Capt. Henry Nelson, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar Steamship Line.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. W. T. Hodge, from Canton, buoy No. B9.—B. & S.
Sorachi Maru, Japanese str., 1,262 tons, Capt. J. Hirakawa, from Swatow, buoy No. A24.—Sato & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 2.

Awa Maru, for Moji.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Cheong Sing, for Canton.
Duchessa d'Aosta, for Shanghai.
Glenamoy, for Singapore.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kamo Maru, for Shanghai.
Kanchow, for Shanghai.
Kathe, for Hongkong.
Kueichow, for Foochow.
President Pierce, for Shanghai.
Shantung, for Swatow.
Suisang, for Singapore.
Times Maru, for Canton.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1929.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	6.07 a.m.	6.39 p.m.
Tomorrow	6.07	6.38
Thursday	6.07	6.37



Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£70. 0s. 0d.
OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "PREUSSEN"	due here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	due here on or about the 15th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG"	due here on or about the 27th Sept.
M.V. "SAUTERLAND"	due here on or about the 15th Oct.
M.V. "KULMERLAND"	due here on or about the 31st Oct.
S.S. "SAARLAND"	due here on or about the 12th Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "ERMLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 11th Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 25th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG"	sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.
M.V. "SAUTERLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 14th Nov.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to

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BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF BEDFORD" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th Sept.

"CITY OF PEKIN" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th October

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF CANBERRA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Sept.

"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

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"MYRTLEBANK" ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE ... 8th Sept.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE ... 5th December

"TINHOW" ...

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Illo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderits Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BULMA, OYFLOON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANON, PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT BOAT MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MORRA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,948	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KARNATA"	9,128	12th Oct.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"MINZAPORE"	6,715	18th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Oct.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"NAGPORE"	5,383	2nd Nov.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd Nov.	Bombay, Mars. & L'don. [A'warp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Dec.	Bombay, Mars. & L'don.
"BELTANA"	—	14th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"MALWA"	10,980	21st Dec.	Marseilles and London. [A'warp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	28th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	4th Jan.	B'bay, Mars. & L'don.
"LAHORE"	5,304	11th Jan. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Jan.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	25th Jan. [Mars.]	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,948	1st Feb.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"KARNATA"	9,128	15th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Mars. L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	29th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"DALGOMA"	5,383	4th Sept. 8.30	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"GABBEETA"	5,327	17th Sept. [p.m.]	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	4th Oct.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	15th Oct.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	21st Oct.	do.
"TARADA"	6,849	9th Nov.	do.

* Calls Rangoon. † Cargo only.
B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"NELLORE"	6,853	1st Nov.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	6,956	29th Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan., 1930	
"NELLORE"	6,853	31st Jan.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, Kolambagan, Taiwan, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand & Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"NAGPORE"	5,383	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,948	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"TILAWA"	10,006	14th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MINZAPORE"	6,715	17th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"NELLORE"	6,853	27th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	1st Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"AHAFURA"	6,000	8th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TAKADA"	6,849	18th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"BELTANA"	—	23rd Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	26th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,956	5th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	9th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"LAHORE"	5,304	11th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,980	23rd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
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"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	1930	
"MANTUA"	10,948	3rd Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"NELLORE"	6,853	7th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KARNATA"	9,128	17th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	21st Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	26th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	27th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landries.

Parcels measuring not

